

DAILY REPORT

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GORBACHEV PROPOSES 'RECIPROCAL' VISITS TO GRAVES

OW060311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed reciprocal visits by Japanese and Russians to each other's country in connection with a Japanese request for resumption of visits to graves on four disputed islands off Hokkaido, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday. A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said that Japan-Soviet negotiations on the issue in Moscow are reaching "a crucial stage," with Japan seeking a resumption of such visits to the Soviet-controlled islands this summer.

Gorbachev made the fresh proposal in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in the Soviet capital May 30. During the meeting, Japanese officials said, Abe renewed a Japanese request for resumption of visits by former Japanese residents to their ancestral graves on the "northern territories," taken over by Soviet troops in the closing days of World War II.

Japan, which claims the right over the islands, has urged the Soviet Union to permit Japanese to pay homage to their ancestors without visa requirements, which were imposed in 1976 by the Soviets. The Gorbachev proposal calls for reciprocity over the issue and requests Japan to allow Soviets to visit ancestral graves in Japan.

SOVIET CARRIER MINSK SEEN SAILING NEAR HOKKAIDO

OW060755 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk was seen crusing in Soya Strait between Hokkaido and Sakhalin Friday morning, the Defense Agency said. At 5:30 a.m., a Maritime Self Defence Force vessel from Ominato in Aomori Prefecture saw the Kiev-class, 37,100-ton Minsk, cruising eastward in the strait, accompanied by two destroyers and an intelligence collecting vessel, the agency said.

The Minsk may be headed for the Okhotsk Sea north of Hokkaido for maneuvers, the agency said. This is the ninth time Minsk was seen near the Japanese coast since 1979, the Defense Agency said.

VISITING ROK GROUP: TALKS WITH NORTH MAY RESUME

OW051131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- South Korea's economic, Red Cross and parliamentary talks with North Korea may be resumed later this year, South Korean officials predicted here Thursday. They made the prediction during Japan-South Korea high-level consultations at the Foreign Ministry, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

The communist North suspended dialogue with the South in protest against a United States - ROK military exercise earlier this year. North Korea, the South Korean officials said, "is closely following developments" in South Korea. The suspended talks between the two divided states may be resumed "within this year at the earliest," the visiting officials were quoted as saying.

The South Korean delegation to the Tokyo meeting, led by Pak Su-kil, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, said that Seoul expects Pyongyang to respond to a South Korean proposal on the 1988 Seoul Olympics during an International Olympic Committee meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland June 10-11. South Korea has expressed readiness to accept North's proposals for holding some of the Olympic events in the northern half if North Korea accepts the IOC's awarding the 1988 Olympiad to Seoul.

Shinichi Yanai, deputy foreign minister for political affairs, led the Japanese group to the daylong meeting, the third of its kind after the two previous consultations in March 1984 and April 1985. The Japanese delegation emphasized the importance of promoting North-South dialogue and the Seoul Olympics' success to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, the Japanese ministry official told reporters.

The South Korean officials warned that the strengthening of relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union is having "a negative effect" on South Korea's security, according to the Japanese official. The official quoted the visiting South Koreans as "voicing very grave concern" about the growing ties between the two countries.

The South Koreans made the assessment when the Japanese officials explained Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's recent visit to the Soviet Union from where he returned with Soviet observations that the North Koreans have not changed their stand on the question of United Nations membership and the Seoul Olympics. The South Korean delegation also speculated that close tripartite ties among the United States, Japan and South Korea have induced the Soviets to pay greater attention to Asian affairs, officials said.

The Japanese officials also said that Abe will outline Japan's views regarding falling prices of primary products, and failure of economic policies and political instability in developing countries in Asia during his visit to the Philippines later this month.

Abe will hold talks with his counterparts from member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their dialogue partners, including the U.S., and also confer with Philippine President Corazon Aquino.

PHILIPPINE VICE PRESIDENT LAUREL INTERVIEWED

OW051421 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1205 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Interview with Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel by NHK newscaster Taro Kimura -- recorded; time and place of interview not given; interview conducted in English with Japanese translations provided in subtitles; following is from the English version]

[Text] [Kimura] Mr Vice President, this is the 100th day since you took over the power and Mrs Aquino, I understand, rated her achievement as 85 points. Do you share the same rating?

[Laurel] I would give her even higher than 85. She is modest. You see, talking into account the circumstances under which we took over the new government, it was very difficult taking over without benefit of a formal turnover. You see, Mr Marcos just left abruptly and we had to take over under revolutionary circumstances, and under those circumstances I would give President Cory Aquino even a higher grade.

[Kimura] What is the minus, if there is any?

[Laurel] I think the minus is the insurgency. We have three groups trying to destabilize the government. There is the NPA, or the communists, then there is the Muslim National Liberation Front, and there are some recalcitrant groups identified with the loyalist group of Mr Marcos. Those three groups are somewhat lowering the percentage of the new government.

[Kimura] How about, sir, some friction within the government between Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] and Laban [Lakas ng Bayan] and maybe other forces.

[Laurel] Oh, that is exaggerated. There is really no friction between the Unido and the other groups that supported Mrs Cory Aquino and myself. President Cory Aquino and I are completely in accord with many things and we have no problem talking to each other. Probably in the lower level, there might be some....

[Kimura] You mentioned your relation with President Aquino. Observing the government, I had an impression that you take care more of the details of the administrative function and Mrs Aquino appears in more ceremonial occasions. Is she a symbolic figure?

[Laurel] No. Not really. She is doing a lot of hard work also. It is just that the people are not used to a woman president. That's probably why. They have....

[Kimura] Even the Filipinos. [laughter]

[Laurel] Yes, even Filipinos in a way because she is the first woman president that we have had.

[Kimura] Yes.

[Laurel] But she is doing a lot of work and she is working very hard going through papers, and you can imagine the staggering problems that have gathered together after the previous government left us. They left us with a terrific amount of debt and then this insurgency problem and, of course, the demoralization that was left behind when Mr Marcos left. Like we have to now start completely new with a new constitution, a new government, and an economic recovery program--all of this is a little bit too heavy for a new government that is only 101 days old.

[Kimura] You mentioned a new constitution. I understand that the power of the presidency is the very focus of the new constitution. Would you like to see the new constitution like the one of 1935 -- your father drafted it, I understand. Would you like to give the president that much power?

[Laurel] Well, I don't want to unduly influence the Constitution Commission that is now at work, but I have my own personal opinion. And I am speaking as Salvador Laurel as a Filipino citizen and I personally prefer a return to the presidential system. It is the system that our people understand, and, I think, prefer. They would, of course, want to have a government that they understand. It is they want to vote directly for the president, and they want a 6-year term, I believe, without re-election. Also, they want a separation of power so that the powers of government are not concentrated in one person, like what happened under Mr Marcos. Too much concentration of power was not good.

[Kimura] Do you mean like the American president?

[Laurel] Yes. A slight difference because the U.S. Government has no limitation as to the term of the president. I think they are entitled to two terms. Whereas in the case of this government that we are fashioning, it is just a single term of 6 years without....

[Kimura] No re-election.

[Laurel] No re-election.

[Kimura] Mrs Aquino already stated publicly that she will run, or rather, govern only one term. Will you take over the presidency after that?

[Laurel] I cannot say that. It will depend on the people. If the people want me, I cannot refuse.

[Kimura] There is also, or rather, a rumor that there was an agreement that you will succeed the presidency after Mrs Aquino.

[Laurel] Well, that was a rumor. [laughter] But we did talk about it before. But it is something that we really never formalized.

[Kimura] I see. Now the relation between the Philippines and Japan. I think, the economic problem is the major issue. Have you had any favorable response from the Japanese government personnel over new loan business.

[Laurel] Yes, yes. I spent the last 2 days talking to your officials in the government, including the private sector, and the response of the Japanese government officials and the private sector has been very encouraging. It is very clear that now I have made my presentation they now understand the Philippine situation and they have indicated their readiness to give substantial and concrete help.

[Kimura] One fear that the Japanese businessmen -- and it is not only Japanese businessmen but other businessmen too -- have it, is that the Philippines may repudiate some of the loans at the time of Mr Marcos. Will she?

[Laurel] -- No. The cabinet has been meeting on that, but I personally believe that we must respect and honor our debts, our foreign debts. Even if it takes 100 years, we must pay. It is painful because we know that it was just squandered by the Marcos regime. We will honor our debt; we will pay. The only thing we are trying to work out is that we would like to have more reasonable terms of payment, maybe lower rates of interest and longer period within which to pay within our capability.

[Kimura] Now, before the economic problem is, how do you say, resolved, the criminals (?have been) going back and forth freely between our two nations, both Filipinos and Japanese, and we are having one trouble right now. So you have any suggestion to cope with those international criminals.

[Laurel] Oh, definitely. We are against crime and criminality. That is something that we subscribe to universally. And the way to solve that is to enforce the laws strictly. It is a matter of enforcing the law; there are already laws that can and should be applied. It is a matter of enforcement. And at the same time we are going to assure all those who may be accused of violating the law of due process of law. They will have every opportunity to defend themselves.

[Kimura] Thank you very much Mr Vice President. I hope you have a pleasant stay (?and go) safely back to your country.

[Laurel] Thank you. I appreciate it.

ABE, INDONESIAN ECONOMICS MINISTER DISCUSS AID

OW060411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- Ali Wardhana, Indonesia's economics, finance and industry minister, sought an increase in Japanese economic assistance in a meeting Friday with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Abe told Wardhana the Japanese Government will "positively respond" to the Indonesian request, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Wardhana explained Indonesia's financial difficulties caused by falling prices of oil and primary goods. His visit was part of the preparations for a meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) in the Hague on June 18-19.

Japan, which pledged 75.4 billion yen in aid to Indonesia in fiscal 1985, plans to boost financial assistance during the current fiscal year for a city transport project in Jakarta and other infrastructure projects, said another Foreign Ministry official. The upcoming IGGI meeting will be attended by aid experts from Japan, the United States, France and other West European countries as well as from the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and several other international organizations.

The Foreign Ministry official in charge of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) said Indonesia is experiencing a budgetary squeeze as oil revenues account for 70 percent of the nation's budget. Japan has been providing Indonesia with financial aid mainly for road, port, railway, irrigation and other infrastructure projects.

SMALLER FIRMS MARK PROFITABLE YEN LEVEL

OW051351 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- Some 57.5 percent of export-oriented smaller businesses in the Tokyo metropolitan area believe they can earn profits from exporting their products at the 180-200 yen exchange level to the U.S. dollar, a survey by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry revealed Thursday.

Thirty-one percent of 538 firms capitalized at less than 100 million yen, who responded to the inquiry, said their profitable level stands at 200 yen level (less than 210 yen), according to the survey. About 33.6 percent of the respondents expect the dollar to remain at the 170 yen level till the end of the year, followed by 29.7 percent predicting the 160 yen level and 18.4 percent expecting 180 yen, it said.

The chamber said many of the firms are known for their skillful management to cope with the higher yen.

SOUTH SECURITY COMMAND EXAMINER DEFECTS TO DPRK

SK052255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- Mun Yong-pin (56), director of the Overseas Affairs Headquarters of the Tongil Technical Company and special examiner of the puppet Security Command of South Korea, came over to the northern half of the Republic.

Mun hails from Kumgok-dong, east district of Inchon. After finishing the primary school and middle school course in Inchon, he worked at the Policy Institute directly under the speaker of the puppet National Assembly and then as official of the Inchon branch of the secret party department of the South Korean "Liberal Party", planning coordinator of the puppet embassy in Japan, permanent director of the Chinhung Company of the South Korean Minor Enterprises and director of the Overseas Affairs Headquarters of the Tongil Technical Company. He had once worked as simultaneous interpreter at the criminal "talks" held between Japan and South Korea. He had long been engaged in overseas secret intelligence work as a special examiner of the puppet Security Command.

Explaining the motive of his coming over to the North he said: On account of my occupation, I had lived in various countries. In this period I made a comparison with deep thought between the totally different realities of the North and the South and came to be convinced that the society of the North where state affairs are administered with main emphasis on the masses is a place of life to be chosen and sincerely desired and expected by our nation. Mun Yong-pin continued: Though belated, I, as a member of the nation, came to have an ardent desire to be taken into the bosom of the republic where the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il whom our nation holds in high esteem and the world people respect administer affairs of state.

USSR PRESIDIUM VICE PRESIDENT MEETS CHONGNYON

SK060448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 (KCNA) -- Salamat Mukashev, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in Moscow in June 4 met Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union. He said that the friendly relations between the USSR and Korea have rapidly developed and strengthened in a broad and profound way since the official goodwill visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union in May 1984.

Referring to the activities and role of Chongnyon, he pointed out that Chongnyong was waging a vigorous struggle for peace and security in Japan and in the Asian and pacific region and playing an important role in uniting the Koreans residing in Japan under the banner of the DPRK.

Pointing to the question of Korean reunification, he said: The U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea at once. The Soviet Union has always supported and will resolutely support in the future, too, the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis. A friendly atmosphere prevailed in the conversation.

KIM POK-SIN MEETS PRC SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL GROUP

SK060442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on June 5 with the Chinese Government scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by Guo Shuyan, vice-minister of the state Science and Technology Commission of China. Present on the occasion were Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the state Commission of Science and Technology, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

HWANG CHANG-YOP RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT 5 JUN

SK060451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and his group returned home on June 5 by train after a visit to China. They were met at Pyongyang Railway station by Pak Nam-ki, secretary, and Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. Secretary Hwang Chang-yop and his group left Beijing on June 4.

JSP'S ISHIBASHI VIEWS DPRK ART TROUPE IN JAPAN

SK052249 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 4 (KNS-KCNA) -- The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe gave the premiere in Tokyo on the evening of June 2 amid great expectation and interests of Japanese people and Koreans in Japan. The performance grasped the hearts of the audience from the beginning and made the hall overflow with unbounded emotion and excitement.

Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, said: In Korea the state takes upon itself the responsibility to bring the talent of children into full bloom. This is wonderful, indeed.

The Japan Socialist Party has briskly conducted cultural exchange between Japan and Korea in the past. It will make efforts for the normalisation of interchange in many fields, beside cultural exchange, in the future. I extend greetings to President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il for sending such excellent art troupe to Japan.

Yoshihisa Kajitani, director general of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, said: The performance showed well the worthwhile life of the children of the DPRK, thereby greatly impressing Koreans in Japan. This year is an "International Year of Peace". The United States is bringing battleships to Japan. But Korea has dispatched such excellent cultural mission. This proves that the DPRK desires peace. Masako Ishii, professor at Shoka University, said the performance touched the right chord in the hearts of a large audience because each number of the program carried high ideological and artistic value.

Sumiko Shimizu, chairman of the Japan Women's Association, said: Korean children could present a wonderful performance of high artistic plane by fully displaying their talent. They owe this to the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song. Korea must be reunified at an early date.

KIM IL-SONG PRAISED FOR GUIDANCE TO CHILDREN

SK052251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- June 6 this year is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union (June 6, 1946). On this significant day, the people look back on the kindness shown by the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for the preschool and school children and students.

President Kim Il-song spares nothing for the younger generation, regarding them as the valuable treasure of the country. Ever since the liberation he has shown all solicitude for them to clothe them better. Even in the postwar period when the country was in a difficult situation he saw to it that clothes for children and students were made well preferentially and supplied at cheap prices lower than the production cost. And when the economic foundation of the country was consolidated with the progress of socialist construction he gave instructions to supply clothes with 30-60 percent of their prices paid by the state or free.

This deep love and care of the great leader President Kim Il-song has been succeeded wholly by Comrade Kim Chong-il to reach the younger generation with greater warmth. Saying nothing should be grudged for the rising generation, he showed meticulous care for them, disbursing a huge amount of state's fund for them.

On April holiday, the greatest national fete, he supplied clothes, shoes, candy and school things to all children and students across the country at a time on the same day,

Whenever he provides them with clothes, he personally examines their designs and takes steps to secure necessary raw and other materials of best quality. And he personally chose the styles, variety and color so as to make beautiful clothes of diverse styles suited to the tastes of the modern times. The sweaters supplied to the school children and students numbering several million were measured so that the clothes may fit them well. Amid this warm care the Korean children and students are growing to be reliable workers for the country.

CHON'S MEETING WITH YI MIN-U U.S. SCENARIO

SK051330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 4 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 June commentary: "The Dictator Behind a Mask"

[Text] There was a tete-a-tete between Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Min-u, president of the NKDP, in Chongwadae on 3 June. The main point of the discussion at this meeting was a series of problems concerning constitutional revision.

The Chongwadae spokesman explained that this tete-a-tete was the first of its kind since Chon Tu-hwan took power and that this shows his determination to realize the politics of dialogue. However, the result of the meeting shows that this was a lie.

Chon Tu-hwan, a vicious military fascist dictator, has been wielding bayonets since the first day of his taking power, making it his way of existence to suppress the South Korean students, people, opposition parties, off-stage opposition forces, and even religionists.

The fact that such a person appeared on the tete-a-tete stage does not signify any change in his fascist nature; rather, it is a sign that the dictator's position has become very difficult and precarious. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is forsaken and rejected at home and abroad now. He is raving about a peaceful transfer of power in 1988, but the people are waging a stubborn struggle, demanding that he immediately step down.

Because of the anti-U.S. and antifascist demonstration of the students and the people, which is becoming more vigorous with each passing day, the colonial military fascist dictatorship in South Korea is being shaken at its very root. This situational background itself realistically proves that the tete-a-tete was not the expression of some leniency of Chon Tu-hwan but a product of his desperate attempt to extricate himself from a crisis in his rule.

History shows that no dictator has given the people a gift of democracy. Although the Chon Tu-hwan clique mentioned a grand mutual concession and politics of dialogue on that day, he, in fact, totally rejected the assertions of the president of the opposition party. He said that, as to the demand for a revision of the Constitution for a direct election system, he cannot tell anyone to do this or that, and that, therefore, it should be based on a national agreement. He said that, as to the question of releasing the detainees and of amnesty and restoration of civil rights, the enforcement of law should be abided by and that as to the release of Mun Ik-hwan, there is no room for any discussion as the investigation is still going on. He even threatened, babbling about the relations between the NKDP and a procommunist and leftist group, that the NKDP should not cooperate with the group.

The constitutional revision for a direct election system, release of detainees, and amnesty and restoration of civil rights, are not only the assertions of the NKDP but also the demand of the entire South Korean people. Whereas he said that a constitutional revision should come about on the basis of national agreement, he is avoiding the answer to the people's demand for a constitutional revision for a direct election system and is raving that the constitutional revision itself should come about through an agreement of both the ruling and opposition parties. What is the reason for this? As for the question of releasing the detainees and of amnesty restoration of civil rights, why is he attempting to embellish the present situation of suppression, mentioning the current law?

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to have the discussion of constitutional revision made in the National Assembly in which the DJP has the majority seats, ignoring the demand of the opposition party. As for the question of law which traitor Chon Tu-hwan holds up as an excuse in connection with the issue of releasing the detainees, it is an evil fascist law designed to legitimize and prolong the dictator's rule, trampling on the people's elementary democratic freedom and rights.

Therefore, the meeting on that day was nothing but to say that the assertions of the ruling party DJP should be followed and that the existing legal system should be abided by, although traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about grand mutual concession and politics of dialogue.

The true objective of their politics of dialogue and grand mutual concession is to suppress the students and the opposition forces with violence outside the National Assembly and to equivocate the opposition party's assertions for constitutional revision for a direct election system through empty talk in the National Assembly. The double nature of the dictator which is more cunning than a fox and more wicked and treacherous and cruel than a wolf has been thoroughly exposed.

The manipulator of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's grandmutual concession and politics of dialogue is the United States. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan merely danced to the tune of the scenario written by the United States to prevent South Korea from becoming another Philippines and to maintain the colonial military fascist dictatorship. However, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring will gain nothing from it. The South Korean people are well aware that unless the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring is brought to an end, they can realize neither independence nor democracy. They, therefore, are advancing, holding aloft the banner of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle despite the fascist hangmen's deceptive tactics and violence of bayonets. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should clearly know this and had better not engage in such futile mischief.

CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF MINTONGNYON DENOUNCED

SK060405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "The Last-ditch Maneuvers of Those Who Are Nearing Their Last Minute"]

[Text] The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppression of a South Korean off-stage democratic organization, the United Mass Movement for Democratization and unification [Mintongnyon], is becoming more wicked. According to news reports, at dawn on 1 June, the fascist clique committed a violent act of mounting a surprise raid on the Mintongnyon office and houses of the organization's cadre members and then of confiscating books and other materials related to their activity.

Prior to this, the fascist clique placed in the hands of the prosecutor's office Rev Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Mintongnyon, whom they took into custody on the grounds that he had delivered a speech at Seoul National University's [SNU] "May Festival" held by students to commemorate those who were sacrificed during the Kwangju popular uprising and to whom it applied fascist evil laws.

It is also well known that the fascist clique has put on a wanted list many members of this organization on charges of their involvement in the Inchon demonstration incident. This demonstrates how viciously the puppets are maneuvering to break up the Mintongnyon and to repress and obliterate the organization's members, including its chairman Rev Mun Ik-hwan. This is an intolerable criminal act. The harsh suppression of this organization's members, including Rev Mun Ik-hwan, by the puppet clique, which regards the Mintongnyon as a thorn in the side, on the grounds that it had controlled somebody from behind the scenes or that it had been involved in an antistate incitement, is totally unfair and unjust.

The fascist clique's charges that Rev Mun Il-hwan's speech at the SNU was an agitation and that his call in the past for the withdrawal of U.S. troops constituted an antistate act of sedition are indeed violent acts that can be committed only by such a group of traitors as the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

As is known, the South Korean people have suffered all sorts of misery and misfortune for nearly 40 years under the fascist colonial rule imposed by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique. In South Korea, which has been converted into a total U.S. colony, military base, and a nuclear base, people are now on the verge of a danger where they can be turned into victims of the U.S. imperialists' proxy war and a nuclear war.

Under such circumstances, how can anyone who has conscience and who loves the country and his fellow countrymen sit idly by and do nothing? Nevertheless, the fascist clique has not only taken into custody Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who has done nothing but tell the truth, on sedition charges, but it is also now trying to punish him even by extending the prison term it had handed down to him at the time of the 17 May violence in 1980. This is nothing but a wicked trick to bury him, a man nearing his seventies, politically, forever. There is no doubt as to why the fascist clique is now wickedly suppressing the Mintongnyon and its members.

The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democratization is being vigorously staged in South Korea by the youths, students, and people of all walks of life. The people's mass advance against foreign forces and fascism and for independence and democratization is now making the puppet clique extremely terrified and uneasy, while leading South Korea to the state of another Philippines. Perplexed by this, the fascist clique is now harshly suppressing the Mintongnyon, foremost among the organizations engaged in the struggle for democratization, with an aim to eliminate it, on various preposterous charges, while seeking to put down the flames of the aspirations for independence and democratization, which are spreading like a brush fire on the prairie, and to prolong its stay in power by bringing the crisis facing its rule under control.

Such a scheme, however, is nothing but a last-ditch struggle of those who are nearing their end. Bayonet-wielding suppression is not a panacea and it alone cannot stop the righteous advance of the South Korean youths, students, and people who are now defying death. The puppet clique's tyrannical and lawless suppression will, rather, only bring about a consequence like adding oil to burning fire.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop the tyrannical and reckless suppression at once and set free without delay and conditions all the people it unjustly imprisoned. If the puppets continue to devote themselves to the violent suppressive maneuvers in defiance of public opinion at home and abroad, they will never be able to avoid the people's grave judgment.

SKNDF SLOGANS FOR ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE VIEWED

SK050849 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 May 86

[Roundtable talk among Madame Yun Chong-won, Ko Il-chol, and moderator Min Hye-kyong, from the "Feature Program" segment: "The Milestone for Saving the Country"]

[Text] [Min Hye-kyong] We are gathered here to discuss slogans calling for the anti-U.S. struggle -- slogans issued on 28 March this year by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF]. [passage indistinct] I would like to discuss the anti-U.S. nature of [words indistinct]

[Madam Yun Chong-won] I would like to speak first. I believe that in order to overcome the erroneous situation of South Korean society running counter to the age of independence, the SKNDF has issued slogans calling for waging a national struggle.

In other words, these slogans were issued, reflecting the desire and aspiration of our South Korean people to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea and to achieve independence in society, democratic development, and the country's reunification. As is known, the world is now advancing toward confronting colonialism and toward achieving independence, peace, and democracy. South Korea is traversing the road of running counter to the requirements of the contemporary era.

[Ko Il-chol] South Korea is still under U.S. domination as the sole colonial tributary state in Asia, running counter to the trend for independence. U.S. colonial rule has forced immeasurable suffering and misfortunes on our people. The sovereignty of the people has been mercilessly trampled underfoot, and medieval militarist fascist rule has been maintained in South Korea coercively under the instigation of the United States. At the same time, the danger of nuclear disasters and the perpetual division of the people has increased, incurring the resentment and resistance of our people. As a result, South Korea has been turned into a zone in which confrontation between independence and control, between democracy and fascism, and between patriotism and treachery has become very acute.

[Min] In order to overcome the difficult situation, which has reached its zenith, and to make a breakthrough for saving the country, the SKNDF has issued slogans for waging the struggle at present. I believe that the SKNDF's slogans calling for the struggle at present are a milestone illuminating a straight road toward overcoming the difficult situation that has developed in South Korea today.

[Yun] That is right. The SKNDF's slogans calling for waging the struggle at present clearly indicate the direction in which to wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle and to achieve the country's reunification. These slogans clearly set the goal that our people should achieve to wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and to achieve the country's reunification. These slogans clearly set the goal that our people should achieve to wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and to achieve the country's reunification. These slogans also indicate the direction of the action people from all walks of life should take to win victory in this struggle.

[Ko] The SKNDF's slogans calling for waging the struggle at present contain such anti-U.S. fighting slogans as "South Korea is a U.S. colony," "Let us carry out an anti-U.S. movement to achieve national liberation," and "Let us bring U.S. colonial rule to an end and achieve national sovereignty." The anti-U.S. fighting slogans issued by our SKNDF intensively reflect the unanimous desire and will of the South Korean people to bring an end to U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and restore the sovereignty of the people. The slogans state that the anti-U.S. struggle alone is the true way to revive the people and to save the country.

[Yun] As is known, for our people, there is no more urgent struggle than the anti-U.S. struggle to oppose U.S. colonial rule over South Korea. U.S. colonial rule has brought the tragedy of division of our people. In order to restore sovereignty and to free themselves from the iron shackles of colonialism, our people should bring U.S. colonial rule over South Korea to an end. Thus, they can revive the people and make a breakthrough for the people.

Because of this, in its fighting slogans at present, the SKNDF has regarded the anti-U.S. struggle as a primary fighting task of our people and has called for restoring national sovereignty usurped by the United States, for achieving economic self-reliance and wholesome cultural development, for the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and for resolutely waging an antiwar and antinuclear movement. I believe that one of the important questions in opposing U.S. colonial rule is to vigorously carry out a movement to force the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons deployed by the United States in this land.

[Ko] Because of this, the SKNDF has designated antinuclear fighting slogans saying, "U.S. nuclear umbrella will cause the people to perish," "Let us remove nuclear weapons," and "Let us prevent nuclear disasters through an antiwar, antinuclear, and peace movement" as fighting slogans at present. For our South Korean people, vigorously carrying out an antinuclear movement is a most important question that is directly linked to the destiny of the people. In other words, checking and foiling the U.S. policy for a nuclear war is a very important question in saving the people from nuclear disasters. As is known, having deployed more than 1,000 various nuclear weapons in this land, the United States has annually staged such experimental nuclear war exercises as "Team Spirit" by deploying in South Korea hundreds of thousands of troops and great quantities of sophisticated military hardware. Thus, it has been hellbent on carrying out maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war, a new aggressive war, on the Korean peninsula. If a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula by the United States, it will easily expand to a thermonuclear war on a worldwide scale. If the situation develops this way, our land will be reduced to ashes, and our people will suffer immeasurable disasters.

[Yun] Although the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan faction, a group of their stooges, have boisterously babbled about the U.S. nuclear umbrella, this is an anachronistic idea. Common sense dictates that nuclear weapons are not monopolized by someone and that disasters from these weapons will not be limited to one party. In particular, nuclear weapons throughout the world are aimed at the nuclear bases of the opposite side. If a nuclear war is touched off in this situation, retaliatory nuclear missiles are destined to fall where nuclear missiles are launched. Preemptive nuclear strike bases are destined to become the targets of nuclear attack. Under such circumstances, U.S. nuclear protection is meaningless. In this context, U.S. nuclear protection is nothing but sweet words designed to deceive the South Korean people into sacrificing themselves for U.S. interests.

[Min] Because of this, students and the people from all walks of life are opposing the U.S. policy of a nuclear war against South Korea, shouting, "The United States must withdraw nuclear weapons," and "Let us carry out an antiwar and antinuclear movement." I believe that responding to this, all the people should carry out an antiwar and antinuclear war on a pan-national scale so that they can save the people from the danger of nuclear disasters. I also believe that the SKNDF's fighting slogans at present reflect the desire and will of our people to enjoy democratic freedom by extricating themselves from military and fascist dictatorship.

[Ko] That is right. Reflecting the desire to bury the Chon Tu-hwan military and dictatorial system and to achieve the people's freedom and democratic rights, the SKNDF's fighting slogans at present read, "We will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial system that has turned its back on the people," "Let us bury military dictatorship," "We cannot live without freedom," and "Let us revise the Constitution and replace the regime." I believe that these slogans are just, correctly reflection the South Korean situation and the will and desire of the people. As is known, ending fascist rule in South Korea and achieving democracy there pose very urgent questions. As a matter of fact, there is no country on earth in which brutal military and fascist rule has been maintained like in South Korea.

[Yun] So our masses are struggling against fascist rule to regain democratic freedom and rights in defiance of death. The Chon Tu-hwan group should step down from power at an early date as demanded by our people.

[Min] However, instead of stepping down from power as demanded unanimously by our people, the dictator Chon Tu-hwan is now harshly suppressing the righteous masses who have risen in the antifascist resistance struggle, while craftily scheming to divide and subvert the patriotic antifascist forces.

[Ko] That is right. How unrelentingly the dictator Chon Tu-hwan is suppressing our people opposing its fascist military rule is observed daily across the country, including in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Inchon, and Masan. In particular, behind the shield of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now spreading even the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, while prattling about national harmony or stable political situation.

I believe the ultimate objective behind this act is to deceive people and to achieve its ambitions to prolong its stay in power and perpetuate the division under the mask of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now scheming to divide and subvert the democratic and patriotic forces as our masses' anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle surges forward and as the movement for the collection of signatures for constitutional revision enters an earnest stage, while babbling about the deceptive theory of revising the Constitution.

Our masses should never let themselves be deceived by this and instead should strive to achieve the unity among the antifascist democratic forces and to make them take concerted action.

[Yun] Our masses should pay greater attention to unity of the democratic antifascist force and make sure that they take concerted action. Also, by launching the movement of collecting signatures for the constitutional revision as a pan-national movement, they should frustrate and smash the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to prolong its stay in power and perpetuate the division, at all costs, through a vigorous antidictatorial struggle.

[Min] Even though the struggle of our masses against fascism and for democratization is now undergoing difficulties, it will triumph in the end. I am also convinced that a new spring of democracy will come around us without fail.

I understand that the SKNDF slogans for immediate struggle clearly state the position and role of the masses of all walks of life as well as their tasks in the struggle for independence, democratization, and reunification.

[Ko] The SKNDF slogans for immediate struggle contain what the masses of all walks of life, including youths, students, workers, peasants, fishermen, the urban poor, unemployed masses, small- and medium-size industrialists, intellectuals, men and officers of the South Korean Army, and even religious personages, should do in the struggle.

The portion of the slogans that deals with the position and role of the youths and students in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle includes the following slogans "Youths and students are the main force of the anti-U.S. national liberation movement," "Let us uplift higher the beacon of the nation, masses, and democratization," "The masses' expectations are high," and "Let us courageously produce breakthroughs for the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle."

[Yun] I believe that the masses have great expectation from the youth and students who are seething with justice are sensitive to new things, and are enterprising. The youths and students should commit themselves more vigorously to the struggle for the national liberation and democratization of society in league with various forces, raising higher the banner of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. At the same time, they should also continue their struggle for freedom on the campus, the reform of the current system, and for the release of the imprisoned patriotic students, while opposing [words indistinct].

I believe it is important for the youths and students to take concerted action in their joint struggle of all the students in order to realize the Sammin idea [unification of the nation, the liberation of the masses, and realization of democracy] transcending [word indistinct] of the masses of all walks of life.

Also, I believe that not only should they be on their guard against the rulers' scheme to divide and subvert the student movement, but they should also crush such a scheme and realize the federation of the workers and students.

[Ko] The SKNDF slogans also presented tasks that the masses of all walks of life, including the workers and peasants, should carry out in their struggle. They include "Workers should wage a struggle for regaining their three labor rights by taking the lead in the struggle," "The peasants should struggle against imports of surplus U.S. agricultural products while engaged in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation for the nation and masses, for their own freedom, and for democratization, as well as their right to exist.

[Min] As is the case with all other forms of social movement, for our masses' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to triumph, it is of great importance for them to unite in one force. What do you think?

[Yun] Proceeding from such a point of view, our SKNDF has presented slogans for immediate struggle reading "Masses of all walks of life should unite in one body under the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification," "United we win, divided we lose," "Let us form a broad of national salvation hand-in-hand, regardless of differences in thoughts, ideologies, political views, religions, factions, and assertions."

As a matter of course, the masses' strength lies in unity. When they are united, the masses are indomitable. This has been proven by the history of the mass movement. For example, the downfalls of the Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui dictatorships, the demise of the Pahlavi regime in Iran, I mean the Pahlavi monarch, and the toppling of the Marcos dictatorial regime in the Philippines, were all due to the united strength of the masses. This being the case, for our masses to achieve substantive triumphs in their anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle in which they are now engaged, they should stage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation on a pan-national scale by uniting firmly in one force under the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification.

[Min] Yes. I believe that our masses should advance tirelessly on the single road of national salvation in unity, transcending thoughts, ideologies, political views, religions, factions, and assertions. When they struggle in firm unity, they can be sure of their ultimate victory.

Thank you very much for your being with us.

ANNIVERSARY OF 3 JUNE UPRISING DISCUSSED

SK051227 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 2 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 June special article: "Struggle Is the Only Way to Independence, Democracy, and Reunification"]

[Text] Today marks the 22d anniversary of the 3 June uprising of the South Korean youths, students, and people.

Today, 22 years ago, the South Korean youths, students, and people launched a mass struggle, because they could not allow the scheme of the Japanese reactionaries and the puppet clique to expedite the conclusion of the criminal talks.

Turning out on the streets of resistance, the South Korean youths, students, and people shouted: "Let us smash Japanese militarism," "The United States, take off your mask," "The traitor who sells out the nation, resign," "Stop the operation to divide the nation." Counteracting the bestial oppression, they waged a gallant struggle.

The 3 June uprising of the South Korean youths, students, and people was the patriotic national salvation struggle to accelerate the new world of independence, democracy, and reunification by annihilating the foreign aggressors and the fascist nation-selling traitors.

However, the aspiration of the strugglers of the 3 June uprising to restore the dignity and sovereignty of the nation and to live in an independent and democratic world has not yet been realized. Because of the foreign forces' aggression and intervention and the traitors' nation-selling acts, which are being intensified with each passing day, the South Korean people's national dignity and sovereignty and their democratic freedom and rights are being trampled underfoot more miserably than 22 years ago.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By perpetuating the division of our country and creating two Koreas, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to continue the occupation of South Korea and their subjugation over it, and the Japanese reactionaries are scheming to restore their old position of colonial rulers in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the cause of all national trials and tribulations being suffered by the South Korean people. For more than 40 years, the U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea and acted as masters there, thus infringing upon the South Korean people's national dignity and sovereignty and imposing the miserable fate of colonial slavery on them.

Instead of withdrawing from South Korea in accordance with the unanimous demand of the whole nation and the peace-loving peoples of the world, the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying their policy of occupation.

The U.S. imperialists, who masterminded the operation of the Kwangju massacre and, thus, killed thousands of our compatriots 6 years ago, are still driving forward the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique in dyeing the plaza of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the youths, students, and people with blood. The U.S. imperialists are breathing new life into the Chon Tu-hwan ring and are driving it forward in seeking the maneuvers of the fascist suppression and war, and the perpetuation of the division.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. They are annually starting nuclear war exercises and hatching a plot to continue to introduce new-type nuclear weapons. This is clear evidence that the U.S. imperialists are trying to use South Korea as a site of a nuclear war to bring all of Korea and Asia under their control. In addition to their miserable fate of colonial slavery, the South Korean people are now facing the tragic fate of a nuclear catastrophe.

Instigated by the U.S. imperialists and guided by the traitors, the Japanese reactionaries' schemes to invade South Korea again are becoming active. The force of the Japanese militarists, which is controlling the economy of South Korea, is sinking its talons deep into the political and military fields of South Korea.

At the summit of the seven Western industrial countries held some time ago, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone blew the two-Korean bugle, emphasizing active support for the South Korean puppets. It is no secret that the Japanese reactionaries, on the pretext of economic aid, are continuing to offer enormous amounts of money to the puppets as military funds.

While the U.S. imperialists are accelerating the fabrication of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, the territorial waters of the Korean peninsula have been selected as an operational area of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the leaders of the South Korean and Japanese military circles frequently visit one another, military personnel are frequently exchanged, and joint exercises are frequently staged. This is a very dangerous development of the situation.

Because of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, the foreign forces, subjugation, aggression, and despotism over South Korea are being further promoted. In return for offering South Korean politics, economy, military and cultural affairs, and all other South Korean things completely to the U.S. and Japanese masters, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is maintaining the position of the stooge. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a shock brigade to implement the U.S. imperialists' policy of two Koreas, it is a colonial cat's-paw, and a servant of war.

While the South Korean people are waging the anti-U.S. struggle, shouting "The United States, withdraw," the traitorous clique is talking about the so-called leading role of the United States and begging the U.S. forces not to withdraw from South Korea. At the same time, it is bestially suppressing the youths, students, and people who are waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The puppets' adulation and flattery to the Japanese reactionaries are also endlessly servile. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan visited the Japanese emperor and annulled the Japanese imperialists' unpardonable crime against Korea, committing the shameless act of inviting the Japanese crown prince to South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a puppy for the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, and a vicious wolf for the people. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is indeed a group of traitors worse than the five Ulsa traitors.

Because of the outrage of the foreign aggressors and because of the traitors' outrageous wielding of bayonets, not a day passes in peace for the South Korean people. The miserable South Korean situation is calling the people to struggle: "Overthrow the U.S. and Japanese imperialists," "Yankees, go home," and "Death to Chon Tu-hwan."

The South Korean youths, students, and people are resolutely turning out in the just struggle to overthrow the aggressors and traitors. This proceeds from the bloody lesson that only the pan-national struggle against oppression and subjugation can recover the lost national dignity and sovereignty. The South Korean people will deal a heavy blow to the aggressors and fascist traitors, and will certainly realize their aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification.

JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE TO BE CONDUCTED WITH U.S.

SK051015 Seoul YONHAP in English 1006 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- The Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command announced Thursday that the U.S. Seventh Fleet and Korean naval vessels will conduct a joint naval exercise in the East Sea from June 8 through 14. The exercise involves anti-fleet, anti-submarine and anti-aircraft operations, the command said. The week-long training is one of the joint annual maneuvers to improve the cooperation as well as the ability to conduct combined operations between the two navies, the command added.

OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR OLYMPICS TALKS WITH DPRK

OW051155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 5 KYODO -- Top South Korean Olympic officials left here Wednesday night for Lausanne, Switzerland, to attend next week's North and South Korea sports talks on the Seoul Olympics in 1988. The six-member delegation, headed by Kim Chong-ha, president of the South Korean Olympic Committee, will have a series of dialogues with parties concerned before the official talks on June 10 and 11 -- the third such meeting under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The delegates are scheduled to meet Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, president of the IOC Saturday, official sources said.

The two Koreas failed to iron out their differences in the last two rounds of talks as the North insisted on the idea of fully co-hosting the Olympics. According to IOC sources, however, North Korea is likely to give up the idea of co-hosting in the coming talks, and some kind of compromise, such as the South giving rights to hold several sports to the North, is expected to be hammered out. While the IOC says the upcoming talks will be the final ones, the possibility of further dialogue cannot be ruled out depending on the outcome, the sources said.

CHON CALLS FOR REJECTION OF ANTISTATE ACTIVITIES

SK060343 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that society should reject "all anti-state, anti-democratic activities." In the speech read by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Chon said: "polarized values should be accepted and respected in the democratic and open society we pursue. However, we cannot tolerate activities that deny the existence of our nation." No presented the address at a ceremony commemorating Korea's Memorial Day at the National Theater here.

The president said that the people's democratic consciousness will mature and that a free and open society will take root in Korea when each individual fulfills one's duties and responsibilities. He said that Korea is in a position to lay a foundation for "an advanced fatherland" and that "what is required of us most urgently now at this historic turning point is the establishment of a firm consciousness of history and a fair evaluation of our values."

SOCIALIST LEADER ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

OW051321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan is aware of the necessity of some form of constitutional amendment, socialist leader Kim Chol said Thursday. Opposition parties, religious and student organizations have been calling for a new constitution to open the way for direct popular election of the president. It will be a major topic of discussion at the extraordinary Assembly session which opened Thursday.

It is President Chon's judgment that the present situation cannot be maintained as it is, Kim was quoted as saying in a meeting with Hideo Den, an upper house member of the United Social Democratic Party. Some people in the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) also favor direct presidential election, Kim added. Under the existing Constitution of 1980, a South Korean president is elected by the electoral college of about 5,000 members.

Kim also said treatment of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung will be the focus of political wrangling between the South Korean ruling and opposition parties. Kim is here en route to Peru to take part in a general meeting of Socialist International.

KIM TAE-CHUNG DISPLEASED WITH YI MIN-U'S ACTION

SK060116 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 86 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and 26 NKDP lawmakers of his faction met over breakfast yesterday and expressed displeasure over party president Yi Min-u's "lukewarm" attitude toward the release of those detained for political reasons. During the meeting, which was held before a party caucus, Kim told his follows to call Yi to account at the caucus as to why he behaves as if there's disagreement among the three -- Kim, Yi and party adviser Kim Yong-sam.

Kim was talking about Yi's "flexible stance shown on the issue in interviews with vernacular papers. Yi said in the interviews that he doesn't expect all the detainees will be released at once and added the opposition party will nevertheless join the proposed formation of an ad hoc Constitution committee. But previously, the three opposition figures agreed the overall release of the detainees was a precondition for the formation of the envisaged special committee.

At the breakfast meeting, Rep. Sin Ki-ha said, "Even the party president is subject to disciplinary measures when his attitude is against the party's official line." Rep. Kim Yong-pae proposed they (Kim Tae-chung's followers) bring Yi to account as to why he abandoned the valuable precondition for the formation of the special committee. Later at the party caucus, some of them demanded that Yi, who is known as a Kim Yong-sam man, explain why he gave the impression that the party is not so anxious for the release of the detainees.

DJP TO REVEAL DIRECTION OF CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK060122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will reveal the direction of the revision of the Constitution in party chairman No Tae-u's speech at the National Assembly Monday, party sources revealed yesterday.

A high-ranking, inside source in the DJP told reporters that "the DJP cannot delay baring the amendment guidelines, now that the rival parties have already agreed on early revision of the basic law." He said, "Although it is the basic stance of our party to engage in debates without any preconceptions, the mainstream opinion within the party should be made known."

Chairman No and the DJP's key post-holders yesterday put the finishing touches on a draft of No's address. They included advisor Kwan Ik-hyon and Reps. Choe Pyong-yul and Kim Hak-chun. Also present were Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the party's Special Committee on Constitutional Revision, and Rep. Yi Chi-ho, assistant chairman of the ad hoc panel.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said that emphasis in the address was given to a call to the opposition camp to take a flexible attitude, to achieve amendment to the basic law within this year. After the gathering, No visited President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae. Some surmised that No discussed with President Chon the matter of setting free the political detainees to comply with the opposition party's demand.

20-DAY SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 5 JUNE

THE KOREA TIMES Report

SK060108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The year's second National Assembly session opened yesterday with the rival parties trying to inaugurate a special committee to work on constitutional amendment around the end of the session. As the amendment issue will dominate the 20-day session, there will be hot debates between the ruling and opposition parties over the form of government and other contents of the projected basic law.

Although they had agreed, in principle, on the creation of the ad hoc panel through meetings of their leaders, they have a host of problems that should be settled before the operation of the committee. The main stumbling block -- so it is feared -- at present is the NDP-demanded releases of political detainees. Political sources said that if the government releases political detainees during the current session, though it may be on a gradual basis, the rival parties will be able to pass a joint motion for the formation of the panel.

The NDP yesterday reconfirmed in a caucus its earlier demand that all "political prisoners" be freed before the creation of the panel. The DJP, even if it claims that the release of detainees cannot become a prerequisite for the panel creation, held a consultation meeting with the administration about the matter yesterday.

Party sources said that the government is screening the detainees at the request of the DJP, which believes that gradual release would contribute to further cementing an atmosphere for partisan dialogues and compromises. They said that the detainees now under scrutiny are those who were arrested for their struggles for constitutional revision. They number about 700. The floor leaders of the parties have made behind-the-scenes negotiations to solve the issues for the past few days, according to them.

Besides the amendment issue, the rival parties are expected to clash over the questions of campus disturbances, the Inchon incident, foreign exchanges flight and the gap between the rich and the poor during the three-week House session.

The DJP, NOP and the second opposition Korea National Party held various meetings to discuss floor strategies yesterday. The DJP set three goals in a meeting of its floor strategy committee and endorsed them in a caucus. The goal are: 1) the creation of the special committee during the session through partisan agreement; 2) the DJP's initiative in cooperation between the party and the government, and 3) the handling of bills related to public livelihood in standing committees.

Rep. Yi Se-ki, floor leader, said, "We should make the session an occasion to produce a compromised amendment by forming the special panel under any circumstances."

NDP lawmakers vowed in caucus that they would continue to struggle for the revision to enable the people to elect the president by their own hands. In a resolution, they demanded that students, workers, intellectuals and religious figures who were arrested for their outcry for amendment and democratization be freed before the creation of the House panel in order to pave the way for mutual trust and harmony. They also urged the government to stop immediately its labeling arrested students and workers as pro-Communists and its use of torture.

Meanwhile, Speaker Yi Chae-hyong in his opening address read by Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol called upon the lawmakers to have frank dialogues and debates with each other to forge an amendment acceptable to all. He said, "It will be difficult for the ruling and opposition parties to reach an accord in a couple of days." "We, politicians, have to think first of the nation's safety and prosperity and the people's interest, rising above individual and partisan interests," he added. Yi could not attend the opening due to illness.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong will make a report on state affairs in a plenary session tomorrow, and leaders of the three parties will deliver key-note speeches on Monday. The Assembly will have questioning sessions for six days from Tuesday, and the standing committees will be held from June 17 through June 23.

YONHAP Report

SK050914 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), coming out with a strategy for the ongoing special National Assembly session, will call on the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to present its timetable for constitutional revision before the end of this year. Under the strategy, formulated by the office of the NKDP'S floor leadership Thursday, the NKDP will do its best during the special 20-day assembly session to achieve its goal of establishing a direct presidential election system. As part of the strategy, NKDP lawmakers will present convincing arguments supporting the party's draft to amend the Constitution in interpellation and discussion sessions within the Assembly.

The ruling and opposition parties agreed earlier to set up a National assembly committee to work on the revision of the nation's Constitution. The NKDP has decided to name the committee the "special constitutional revision committee" and to set the time limit for operation of the committee the end of the regular National Assembly session, which is scheduled to open on Sept. 20.

The NKDP will propose the disbandment of the government's constitutional research committee and try to prevent the DJP from delaying constitutional revision or submitting its own version of a dual executive ruling system.

During the special Assembly session, which opened Thursday, the NKDP plans to emphasize outstanding issues, including the recent suppression of campus, labor and dissident organizations; the opposition's demand that those imprisoned for "political causes" be released; its call for the granting of amnesty and the restoration of civil rights for dissident leader Kim Tae-chung and others; and the need to launch an inquiry into the cause of the riot in Inchon on May 3 and the government's actions in response to the riot.

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS REGRET PROFESSORS' ACT

SK060128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Presidents and deans from 19 universities and colleges across the nation yesterday held a meeting in Seoul and expressed their regrets over a statement issued by 264 professors Monday on controversial issues. They also expressed hope that the government will show leniency and not penalize professors who signed the declaration. The signatories were from 23 colleges and universities across the country. Among them were Korea, Yonsei, Sogang, Sungkyunkwan, Chungang, Ewha Woman's and Sookmyung Women's universities.

The top school administrators also said they were concerned over the fact that the declaration carried phrases denying the present political and economic systems.

Of the administrators of the 23 universities and colleges whose professors signed the declaration, five, including Pak Pong-sik, president of the Seoul National University, did not attend the meeting for "personal reasons". They also said that such a collective action by the 264 professors was an act that does not fit their status as educators.

The meeting lasted about two and a half hours at the second-floor conference room of the Private Schools' Pension Fund Hall in Yoido beginning 2 p.m. The participants also said a majority of the signatories turned out to have signed the declaration without carefully studying its contents. Some of the professors who signed the statement have shown repentance for their action, they also said.

ACTIVIST STUDENTS STRESS SOLIDARITY WITH WORKERS

SK060126 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Activist students appear to have put emphasis on establishing solidarity with workers in their antigovernment struggle. According to the Labor Ministry, 350 workers were fired as of May as they were found to have concealed their higher educational background to get jobs in the production lines instead of desk jobs, which their high educational background warrants them.

The number of such employee is larger than that of last year since the violent sabotage taking place at Daewoo Motor Co. in April of last year. The ministry analyzed that the sharp increase of the number is mainly due to activist students' attempts to instigate massive labor disputes during the wage readjustment period.

A total of 110 cases of labor disputes have been reported, which is 16 percent larger than 91 cases reported during the corresponding period of last year. However, labor disputes these days have been relatively mild without resorting to violence and other extreme means because of weak response from workers and precautionary measures on the part of employers.

The total number of workers involved in labor disputes this year was 8,770, much smaller than 13,698 of the same period of last year. The loss of working hours resulting from the labor disputes is some 12,000-man-hours, also smaller than last year's 16,000 man-hours.

In a way to further minimize undesirable occurrences of sabotage, the ministry plans to intensify supervisory actions in work places where disputes are likely to occur. Besides, it told employes to closely check the background of workers when they recruit new employees.

As of yesterday, some 67.3 percent of companies employing more than 100 workers have concluded wage negotiations. This year's wage increse rate is 6.5 percent on the average.

PEOPLE WANTED FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTS TOTAL 150

SK060124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Those put on a wanted list by the Seoul Metropolitan Police for their antigovernment activities total 150, it was learned yesterday. They include 114 students of 22 universities, 21 members of dissident bodies and eight workers, according to the police. Seoul National Univedrsity students, numbering 35, take the lion's share.

Among the wanted are Na Pyong-sik, president of the Pulbit Publishing Co., and nine officials of Mintongnyon, or the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification. Those Mintongnyon officials include Yim Chae-chong, chairman of the standing committee; Yi Pu-yong, director for general affairs; Kwak Tae-yong, chairman of the human rights committee and spokesman Kim Chong-chol.

Members of Insanyon (the Social Movement Association of Inchon) and Sononyon (the Seoul Labor Movement Association) are also included among those wanted for their alleged involvement in the May 3 massive riotting in Inchon.

Kim Tae-hong, president of the Association for Democratic Press, is also sought by police for his implication in antigovernment activites. Kim once served as chairman of the Journalists Association of Korea.

CAUSE OF SRV TROOP 'DECREASE' VIEWED AS 'DEFEAT'

BK051014 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Political commentary: "How Many Vietnamese Troops Are Left in Cambodia?"]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Bangkok recently estimated that Vietnam still has some 140,000 troops in Cambodia. This estimate is 20,000 lower than previous estimations. This American announcement was made after Vietnam said it had pulled out some 10,000 troops from Cambodia in its annual withdrawal, which the CGDK and a large number of other countries believe is merely a Vietnamese deception vis-a-vis the world. The Americans did not say whether or not this decrease in Vietnamese troops was the result of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal announced by Hanoi.

In this commentary, let us try to predict how many Vietnamese troops are left and, if there has been a decrease, explain why. Regarding the former question, the Voice of the Khmer would like to admit outright that we do not have the means to correctly compute the real number of Vietnamese troops. However, considering various reports we have received, we tend to believe the estimate of the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok despite the fact that this source did not divulge how it arrived at that figure. However, regarding this matter, we would like to explain why the number of Vietnamese troops has decreased.

At first glance, it seems like the Vietnamese are being true to their word in their announced troop pullout, for the number of troops has decreased. But, the truth is something different. The decrease has stemmed from quite different causes. Regarding this assertion, there can be no better witness than the Cambodian people living in Cambodia. It is public knowledge that during the past more than 7 years many Vietnamese soldiers have perished on the Cambodian battlefield. Many Vietnamese soldiers have died from bullets, from malaria, dysentery, and so on. Each unit has lost many men because of these causes. Moreover, the Vietnamese soldiers have deserted one after another. Some have fled to Thailand, asking to be sent to third countries. Others have also asked to be sent overseas through the CGDK. Some have fled through the forest back to Vietnam. A few others have fled overtly along national highways. A Vietnamese commander killed himself with a grenade when too many of his men died in an CGDK ambush. A Vietnamese battalion commander who lost all of his men from the above-mentioned causes lost his mental stability because he was so upset. Not a single Vietnamese unit is unaffected.

The Vietnamese troop withdrawals, as always, are merely a safety valve, an assurance to the remaining Vietnamese troops that they should not worry too much about going home as their turn will come sooner or later. Moreover, this is concocted to fool international public opinion. In fact, this troop withdrawal gimmick is merely a rotation of troops. And Vietnam could easily send in fresh troops secretly in greater numbers than those withdrawn. However, no matter how many more have been sent to Cambodia, the number of those killed, wounded, or who have deserted is overwhelmingly high, thus reducing the number of Vietnamese troops to 140,000.

We therefore would like to conclude that the decrease in the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia results from the Vietnamese defeat and not from the generosity of the Vietnamese in withdrawing troops as announced. We believe that the Vietnamese troops will continue to decrease in size until they are completely wiped out in Cambodia if they stubbornly cling to their presence there at a time when the CGDK forces are becoming stronger and stronger as they are now. The struggle of the Cambodian people will continue to be waged without letting up in order to completely drive all the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

SIHANOUK CONGRATULATES NEW THAI ARMY COMMANDER

BK040203 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 3 Jun 86

[2 June Message from DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to General Chawalit Yongchayut, commander of the Thai Army]

[Text] To His Excellency General Chawalit Yongchayut, commander of the Royal Thai Army -- through the Thai Foreign Ministry in Bangkok -- on the occasion his excellency's being named by the Royal Thai Government to the high post of commander of the Royal Thai Army:

I have the honor of expressing to Your Excellency warmest congratulations and best wishes for complete success in your new and brilliant task of serving your glorious fatherland. I would like to take this opportunity to express my most profound gratitude to you and to the glorious Royal Thai Army for providing vigorous and most noble assistance and support to the Cambodian people's struggle to liberate Cambodia.

Please accept my highest consideration.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea.

KHIEU SAMPHAN RETURNS FROM AFRICAN TOUR

BK060242 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] After visiting a number of African countries -- Egypt, Kenya, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Liberia, and Guinea -- the CGDK delegation led by Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, returned home on 3 June.

Vice President Khieu Samphan brought back the friendship, assistance, and support of the people and governments of these friendly countries to the Cambodian people and the CGDK, particularly support for and assistance to the CGDK's 8-point peace plan to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. The friendship, assistance, and support of these seven friendly countries the world over, are an encouragement for our National Army, the Cambodian people, and the CGDK in the struggle for national liberation and are an important force to compel the Vietnamese enemy to hold talks with the CGDK to resolve the Cambodian issue politically on the basis of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON THAI RELATIONS

BK060656 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Statement on "Lao-Thai relations" issued "today" by LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry on occasion of 2d anniversary of Thai troops' "occupation of the three villages"]

[Text] Two years ago, on 6 June 1984, acting on orders of former Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek, many battalions of Thai troops arrogantly invaded and seized three Lao villages -- namely Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. Following the proper and just struggle of the Lao people and as a result of the public denunciation in Thailand and in the world, the Thai troops were compelled to withdraw from the three villages unconditionally. But, while withdrawing from the villages, the Thai troops committed serious crimes against the Lao people of the three villages. They forced more than 1,000 Lao people to abandon their houses, farm land, and cultivation areas to earn a living in detention centers in Thai territory. The Thai troops were organized for separate deployment on various peaks in areas along the Lao-Thai border in the three villages in Lao territory. These troops repeatedly fired into the areas in a threatening manner. They also sent bandits and spies to the three villages to create disturbances and plunder animals and other property of the Lao people. The Thai troops have continued their criminal acts until today.

The Thai side has continuously refused to return to their native villages the Lao people they herded from the three villages and has refused to pay compensation to the people of the three villages for the great losses in life and property caused by the Thai troops. A number of Lao people who escaped to return home were also impeded by the Thai troops who fired at them. As a result, a number of the Lao people were killed.

Worse still, of late Thai troops have even organized military exercises along the Lao-Thai border adjacent to the areas with the participation of exiled Lao reactionaries. The activities indicate preparations for a new aggression against Laos' Sayaboury Province and show that danger and threats of aggression by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries still exist in the areas.

With its good intentions to improve Lao-Thai relations on the basis of the spirit of genuine neighbouring and fraternal countries to contribute to solving regional problems and other international problems, the Lao side has exerted its efforts by repeatedly proposing that the Thai side appoint a high-level delegation with full authority to hold talks with the Lao side. But, until now, 2 years have passed, and the Thai side has not yet given the Lao side a positive response. To improve Lao-Thai relations on the basis of the genuine spirit of neighborliness and fraternity, the LPDR Government reiterates once again its Foreign Affairs Ministry's statement of 6 June 1985, proposing that the Kingdom of Thailand appoint a government delegation to hold talks with a delegation of the Lao Government either in Bangkok or Vientiane. To guarantee the success of the talks, the Lao side hereby proposes that the Foreign Ministries of the two sides appoint officials to hold a consultative meeting to work out all necessary preparations for the government-level talks and that the meeting of the officials of the Foreign Ministries of the two sides should begin right away.

The LPDR Government hopes that the additional proposal will meet the urgent aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, who want to see Lao-Thai relations improved without delay.

The LPDR Government is also convinced that the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand will take this proposal into consideration in a responsible spirit and will respond creatively. The Lao people and the LPDR Government hope that the Thai people of all classes who wish to maintain neighborly relations between Laos and Thailand will vigorously support this correct, just, and reasonable stand of the Lao people and the LPDR Government, which is aimed at improving relations between the two countries to contribute to safeguarding the peace, stability, and friendship of the nations in the region and the world.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

BK051435 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] On the morning of 4 June Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, received credentials from Derek Tonkin, new ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain to Laos, whose office is in Bangkok, Thailand.

On this occasion, President Souphanouvong had a cordial talk with the new British ambassador and wished him success in his diplomatic mission for further strengthening friendly relations between Laos and Great Britain.

Derek Tonkin has assumed his post in place of Hubert Anthony Staples, former British ambassador who completed his diplomatic mission in the LPDR.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SRV COUNTERPART

BK051220 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Visiting SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son met with Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong at the Foreign Ministry this morning. Reporting on the meeting to newsmen, Deputy Foreign Ministry Spokesman Pratchayathawi Tawethikin said the meeting proceeded well and the two sides discussed regional and bilateral issues. Dr Arun brought up the shelling of the Cambodian refugee camp Site 8 in Thai territory by Vietnamese soldiers on 29 May. The SRV deputy foreign minister, however, denied that Vietnamese soldiers had shelled the camp and reiterated that Vietnam continues to honor its pledge not to violate Thailand's sovereignty. He opined that the shelling could be the work of Heng Samrin soldiers. Arun told the SRV deputy foreign minister that fighting between CGDK and SRV-supported Heng Samrin forces posed a threat to Thailand's security and pointed out that Thailand strongly desired genuine peace in Southeast Asia which will lead to cooperation and prosperity in the region.

On bilateral relations, the two deputy foreign ministers discussed the capture of Thai fishermen by the SRV. The Vietnamese official informed Arun that his country will soon release 300 Thai fishermen. Arun asked that the five to seven Thai civilians and soldiers who still remain in Vietnam be released. The Vietnamese deputy foreign minister agreed to convey this request to his government.

WANG ZHEN PAYS CALL ON PRIME MINISTER PREM

BK050805 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Today at Government House Wang Zhen, visiting vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's Advisory Committee, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan, called on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. Wang Zhen is visiting Thailand from 25 May to 5 June as guest of the Foreign Ministry in his position as honorary president of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts. Also present at the meeting were Major General Chatchai Chunawan, president of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association; Lieutenant General Chantharakup Sirisut, secretary to the prime minister; Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri; Protocol Department Director General Thawiphan Singha; and Major General Mongkhon Amphonphisit, the prime minister's aide.

According to Sawanit, the prime minister and Wang Zhen held official discussion in a cordial atmosphere. They discussed the growing all-round Thai-Chinese relations, particularly in trade, with its marked growth in combined value. The prime minister said he was given a warm welcome during all of his three visits to China both by Chinese leaders and the people. He noted to the Chinese official that both Thailand and China are agricultural countries and that China has achieved great agricultural development. For that reason Thailand and China should increase cooperation in this field. Both countries should also exchange views on trade and marketing as well. The prime minister said that, as in Thailand, great development achievements in China have attracted foreign tourists. Therefore, both countries should discuss ways to attract more tourists to their countries because each has a rich historic and cultural heritage, especially now that there is a direct Bangkok-Kunming flight. Official discussions on this matter can begin if the Chinese side is interested.

Wang Zhen said he welcomed the prime minister's suggestions and will convey them to appropriate Chinese leaders. He said China and Thailand have long enjoyed good relations. China is ready to contribute to establishing peace and tranquillity in Southeast Asia. Wang Zhen also presented a brush painting to the prime minister as a gift.

ATHIT INTERVENES TO HALT PARTY DEFECTIONS

BK060203 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek halted Col Narong Kittikhachon's plans to lead 70 candidates in a defection from the United Democratic Party to the Liberal Party, sources said yesterday. The former Chat Thai MP for Ayutthaya initially planned to announce his defection to Prida Phatthanathabut's Liberals on Wednesday, the sources said. They claimed that Col Narong, who had held talks with the former university affairs minister, changed his mind about defecting following a telephone call from Gen Athit on Wednesday.

SITTHI PREDICTS GROWTH FOR SAP AFTER ELECTION

BK060230 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] The Social Action Party [SAP] will grow after the elections because of its reputation and the entry of qualified members, its leader Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. ACM, Sitthi said yesterday's gathering of candidates reinforced his belief that the SAP would once again become a major force. Veteran members remained loyal to the SAP's ideologies, he said, and newcomers had shown a great deal of unity and enthusiasm.

"We want a new generation of politicians who are willing to serve the country with integrity and have the public interest in mind," said ACM Sitthi.

While the party had been shrunk by defections and has been a frequent target of criticism, it had maintained its reputation, said the Foreign Minister. Only 186 of the SAP's 214 candidates attended the gathering and ACM Sitthi said most of the absentees were former MPs tied up with campaigns. Conspicuous by their absence was MP's Office Minister and SAP deputy leader Sawat Khamprakop and his four loyalists.

Mr Sawat's presence at United Democratic Party meetings has prompted speculation of further defections. ACM Sitthi said the former Nakhon Sawan MP failed to turn up for an appointment with him and he had not received resignations from Mr Sawat and his group. The SAP will hold its first rally at Sanam Luang on June 17, but ACM Sitthi said the emphasis would be placed on door-to-door campaigning. Party spokesman Amnuai Yotsuk said ACM Sitthi told the candidates of the need to eradicate poverty and create jobs. The candidates were also told of the campaign strategy and means to handle attacks and insinuations. The SAP is to field 30 candidates in the South, 40 in the North, 31 in the Central Plains, 79 in the Northeast, and six in Bangkok Metropolis. Deputy Interior Minister Montri Phonphanit said the SAP's priorities were creating work, developing the provinces and improving the welfare of industrial workers. He said the Labour Department should be upgraded to ministerial level.

SITTHI SPEECH ON CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

BK030133 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jun 86 p 4

[*"Excerpts"* from 2 June speech by Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand in Bangkok entitled "In the Arena"]

[Text] As all of us know, the political situation in Thailand at the present time is in a fluid state. Thailand's attempt at democracy has been brief. Fifty-four years may be a long time in the life of an individual, but many would agree that it has not been much for the democratic development. If your foot were to be in my shoe, obviously, you just could not sit still in office without having the concern for failure weigh heavily on your mind. We know that democracy is the condition under which a life of freedom is meant to flourish. But democracy cannot exist of its own free will. It depends on us. It needs our courage to build it, nourish and guard it, and then pass it on to future generations.

We also know that what we have is not perfect. There have been setbacks along the way. There have been coups d'etat; there have been "new" constitutions; there have been elections and there have been changes of government. Soon we will have another election and, on top of that, another government. If that government is to come in to serve the people and do something good for the country, no matter who will win I do not think the people would mind and the exercise would have been worthwhile. But then, while we do not seek our future in our past, our democratic history has been replete with blunders. The good part of it is that it has taught us many painful lessons. Despite our best efforts, we have not been entirely successful in producing a government as good and as decent as its people.

The events of last month amply illustrate the confusion which has, unfortunately, come to be a part of the Thai political process. My only hope is that the phenomenon will be transitory. It seems that we have had less men of principles than those without them. Democracy cannot last for long if politicians were to put their self-interests before the national interests.

And so, as I see it, no greater task faces this country; and no challenge is more deserving of our effort and energy, than to revitalize and strengthen our democratic institutions all across the board. For too long we have taken our democracy -- and our own people -- for granted. It would be a great mistake if we were to believe that this country is populated by fools. We cannot ignore the fact that, politically, we have come once again to the crossroads. It should be clear that what has gone on cannot be allowed to stay its course.

When I entered the arena in 1983, it was out of the call to duty. On the other hand, I had also wanted to find out how broad-based was the support for our foreign policy, and whether our achievements were accepted by the people. I have always known that a successful foreign policy needs a solid domestic front, and this over the last six years the Thai people have given in good measure. I had not sought it for personal gains or gratification, but the leadership of the Social Action Party [SAP] was thrust upon me because many people believed that my service was needed and that I could be useful for our beloved country. I could not, and would not, shrink from this responsibility. That responsibility was so heavy, for I did not have the stature of our former leader, M.R. Khukrit Pramot. But the party's image had to be changed, and that caused some ripples. Even though the SAP may now be a smaller party, its internal problems have been solved.

At my age, I know that the time has come for the torch to be passed to a "new generation" of leaders. So this will be my last mission. I am convinced that we in this country possess in abundance the necessary resources, the necessary skills and, most importantly, the necessary dedications and sacrifices that are the hallmarks of leadership. We must look for men and women who are tempered by the belief that they want to become the servants of the people and not their masters. We want men and women who are unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this country has always been committed. Let me make clear that I am determined to see it through, upon our system's survival and success, regardless of the cost and regardless of the peril.

There are those who entertain the forlorn hope that the party over which I preside, the Social Action Party, is now in a shambles. It is true that mass defection has hit our party. But it is also equally true that it has left our party in a better shape and in better hands. I would like to look at it as a blessing in disguise. Just imagine how chaotic it would be if we had had to conduct a "wholesale purge." It is only natural that once ideals conflict among the members, or if some of us should have found something better, the party can never be the same. It is time to part company and there are no grudges. I speak here with no rancour or bitterness. I even wish those who have left us the best of luck. However, I cannot say with the same degree of certainty how they feel about me. Misinformation is being spread around; the ugly picture is being painted of me as a person of short temper. They say that I was responsible for the break-up of the party. Well, you should know better. While it is not for me to peer into the mysteries of the future, I do not know that, given strong leadership, time and a little bit of hope, the forces of good would ultimately rally and triumph. I am confident that the Social Action Party, or what is left of it, will more than hold its own.

We are of course opposed to all forms of protectionism. We disdain "broken promises." This brings into focus the question of sincere friendship. We cannot accept that the big, industrialized countries should bully the small, developing countries on the issue of trade. In this connection, a way will be found in which a new vitality, new vigour, and new effectiveness can be infused into the cooperation between first, the ASEAN countries and second, between the developing countries which will give them the required strength.

A strong Thailand obviously depends on its farms and its resources. It should not be forgotten that the SAP is the only party which does most for our farmers. Under the SAP's leadership, Thailand has become the world's foremost rice exporter.

We realize, of course, that development of agriculture must remain our top priority. It is the main pillar of our economy. However, we do need a long-range, comprehensive programme with new, realistic measures which will ensure a sense of proportion between demands and supplies -- both domestic and overseas. Innovation in the direction of crops diversification must also be encouraged. For it is only plain to see that the reliance on a few major crops can no longer be adequate. And a strong Thailand must respond to the aspirations of its citizens. We shall be adding a new public programme to help the needy, the least fortunate among us. We shall also recommend measures to improve the educational quality, to stimulate the arts, and, at all levels, to provide the opportunity for every student to develop his talents and to acquire his knowledge through expanded facilities.

In the field of the economy, we recognize the need for new stimulants which will spur its growth. The SAP's policy to develop the rural areas through the fund reallocation programme has been successful and it will be continued. Meanwhile, in other areas, we may require the repeal of outmoded laws which inhibit investment and employment.

One step, above all, is essential -- and that is to increase the efficiency of the tax collection. Next, we must make sure the existing tax structure will not destroy the incentives or impede the free flow of capital. What is more, it should not exert too heavy a burden on private purchasing power, profits, and employment. Although the government at present is suffering from a budget deficit, we do not see in the raising of the tax a sign of a healthy economy or a measure to strengthen it.

The SAP deems it an urgency to reverse the decline in morale in our civil service. We take as our philosophy the separation of politics from administration. Whatever wrong may have occurred will be rectified. Despite some flaws, I believe that we have succeeded by and large in restoring the pride in our civil service. More qualified men and women want to join -- and remain -- in it. At the Foreign Ministry alone, we have been able to recruit young men and women of the highest quality who will add significantly to the building of professionalism of the foreign service.

Turning to the world outside, I am proud to report that all is well and will continue to be well. While security problems continue to exist along the border, they are now of a manageable proportion. The past six years have shown that our foreign policy has been on the right track. It has made not only Thailand but also ASEAN strong and resilient. ASEAN is now a factor to be reckoned with in world politics. Our firm and independent foreign policy is the indispensable element of a stable, peaceful regional order. It is, and should remain, the best hope in the search for the solution to the Kampuchean problem.

I would like to believe that there will be no drastic change in foreign policy regardless of the change of government. Our international image will be at stake, and whoever is foreign minister after the July election should make sure that there is sense of continuity if we are to be trusted by our friends and allies. Foreign policy is that part of the national policy which cannot afford wild fluctuations without creating adverse repercussions. In short, in foreign policy we need not rip off every tree to find whether its roots are still there.

I have now spoken at some length about the political situation in the country, the Social Action Party, what we have done and also some of the things we hope to do if we should be called to duty. Of course not everything can be dissected here. But both you and I know that this election is the most crucial in our democratic history. It will determine whether we can continue to be called a democracy, or it could herald its ending. But whatever comes out of it let us give it our full measure. Let us go to our strength. Let us offer hope. Let us show the world that a new age for Thailand is not only possible, but probable. I am ready to do my part.

Of course, time is not on our side. The SAP is not sailing with the tide in its favour. We lack many things. We have too little money. We have not done much public relations campaigns. But we are honest. We are not running scared. It is going to be a struggle against all odds, however long and hard the road may be. Our opponents, whoever they may be, will find that we are going to give them more than they may expect. It is going to be a good match. I have done it before -- in the United Nations Security Council, in the Kampuchean problem, and against all adversaries in international politics. The arena may be different, but the spirit is the same and can never be broken. If I should lose and do not return as foreign minister, I will always carry with me the fond memories of your good will and friendship. But if I should return, the Thai people will know that they will have the loyalty of a faithful servant who will never break his promises.

Theodore Roosevelt had his answer and I would like to quote from him: "It is not the critic who counts: not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, and comes short again and again... who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions -- and spends himself in a worthy cause; who at best knows in the end the triumphs of high achievements, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly -- so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

I have never wanted my place to be with the cold and timid souls. Win or lose, I have entered the arena. This is the only way. And I would not have done it any other way.

INTERVIEW WITH DEMOCRAT PARTY LEADER PHICHAI

BK050209 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 86 pp 4, 5

[*"Excerpts"* from *"Exclusive Interview"* with Deputy Prime Minister and Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun -- date and place not given]

[Text] Q: You once said that if the Democrat Party wins the majority seats in the House, it is ready to have its leader take over as prime minister. Do you still stand firm on the statement?

A: I did not mention the name of my party but anyway, as far as the principle is concerned, I reaffirm the statement.

Q: You were also quoted as saying if Party A won 120 House seats and Party B won 80, then the two parties should form a coalition government headed by the leader of Party A, right?

A: Yes, in that case, the most suitable way is for the two parties to set up a coalition government and to settle a question as to whose party should take the premiership. In any case, Party A must form the core of the new government. In other words, it must spearhead the move to form a new government by approaching parties with a similar platform. Now, the former should have more public mandate from [as published] the latter, given the number of its MPs and therefore, it should be entitled to the premiership.

But if, say, Party A wins 120 MPs, Party B with 80 MPs and probably Party C with 50 MPs failed to agree who should be made prime minister. Let's say, Party C also wants its leader to be prime minister, then political confusion and a stalemate would arise, a scenario which I would not like to see happen. But in that case, it is natural that an outsider may be required as prime minister.

Q: Chat Thai leader Maj Gen Praman Adireksan recently told us that he used to float an idea to you: Chat Thai, Democrat and Social Action parties should strike an agreement to form a new government on the term that the biggest of them should be entitled to the premiership. How would you respond to that?

A: Yes, during the ceremony to open the new party head office recently, Maj Gen Praman was kind enough to attend the ceremony at my invitation -- I invited all party leaders -- and he did come up with the idea. At first he mentioned it as a matter of principle and I replied that I totally agree with the concept, the way I have just told you. Then, he said that Chat Thai, Democrat and Social Action should win a combined House seats enough to form a stable government. I responded that -- well, that I did not know.

So, there was not a secret deal -- as mentioned by somebody. It's just a meeting of minds on a principle. In fact, Maj Gen Praman used to be in the same Cabinet. He also attached much importance on our relationship by showing up at the ceremony.

A: The Democrat Party adopts a friendly attitude towards any party but I cannot know whether some parties hold grudges against us.

Q: You mentioned as a condition that the parties to form a coalition government should share common or similar ideology and platforms. To your mind, what parties have platforms that correspond with the Democrat's ideology? For example, Chat Thai, given its policy announcement and its roles in the past.

A: Well, I would say that the platforms of the three parties are not all that different from one another. There may be some difference in nuances. For example, one party may insist on the paddy price guarantee scheme but the Democrats would argue that although the idea is sound the scheme was unrealistic. It's impossible to guarantee the prices. Such a difference, I would say, can be reconciled.

But if one party's policy calls for the nationalizing of all the commercial banks, then we cannot join hands with it. In short, I don't think our policies would pose serious impediments for a coalition government.

It depends on the results of the general election and afterwards, we can hold consultations to blend our policies. After all, politics are an ongoing process of negotiation.

Q: Supposing that SAP, [Social Action Party] Democrat and Chat Thai jointly secure enough House seats to form a stable government, do you perceive any problems in terms of the working relationship of the three parties to the formation?

A: The three parties have worked together and there has been nothing between the Democrats and the other two. Even the Prachakon Thai Party of Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet and the Democrat Party have worked together over the past three years. I see no problems in terms of working relationship. Coming back to your question about the possibility of SAP, Chat Thai and Democrat forming a coalition government, I would say it depends on negotiations.

To my mind, the best reason is for the leader of the biggest political party to attain the premiership. But if any of the two parties insisted against the principle, then we must find a way out because in principle, the government must be a coalition.

Q: Have you talked to SAP leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila over the principle?

A: Not yet. SAP and the Democrat Party have worked together well. You see, there are some issues that we understand each other without having to talk them out.

Q: Do you think SAP will accept the principle?

A: That I don't know.

Q: Talking about the general trend, how do you see the chance of the three parties forming a coalition?

A: Well, the other two parties may think of it but the Democrat Party is so humble that it would not nurture the idea. I am not sure how big our party will be after the polls. Will there be any party to approach us if we get only 20 seats?

Q: How about your approach towards the present economic situation? There are two lines of thinking: Should the priority be placed on financial and economic stabilization or on the stimulation of economic growth by injecting more money into the system?

A: Alright, I have all along argued for the idea that we must inject money in the system in times of economic recession. I disagree to the other approach.

Let's put it in simple terms. The finance minister wants to stabilize financial and economic institution and so, he has tried to control government's expenditure. That's why the concept of zero-growth budget has been introduced. But as a result of the policy, the economic, trade and investment expansion has come to a standstill.

It all started when the government restricted commercial banks' credit extension to the ceiling of 18 per cent of their deposits. It disagreed to the idea. Advocates of the school of thought argued that if you want to expand the economy, then you must seek more foreign loans. I say if we have to secure loans to stimulate the economy, I am all out for the loan acquisition. Of course, I would be strongly opposed if the loans were spent extravagantly to import luxurious goods into the country, for example. We must utilize the loans to increase the yields of production, to create new jobs, to cause more construction and so on. You know, it's a chain reaction.

This is our major policy and any party to join us must share the same platform. This is an opportune time for our country because the world oil prices have plunged to a low. As a result of the low prices, a lot of money has come into the government's coffer. Why don't we spend the money to stimulate the economy? Why not?

It's like businessmen. If their registered capital totals 10 million baht, their business can expand up to 1,000 million baht because they use loans to do their business. If the company spends within 10 million baht, it would not have enough money to cover advertisement expenditure alone. If it spends 10 million baht on advertisement to increase the sale volume to 1,000 million baht, then why not? In this case, the advertisement people will have jobs to do, the painters will have jobs. It's a chain reaction.

Q: How about the tax system? Some party has declared that it will reduce the tax rates.

A: I have fought for the reduction of tax ceiling and the broadening of the tax base. I have not won all I wanted but the ceilings have come down to a certain extent.

The ceiling of the individual income tax has come down to 55 from 65 per cent -- and I want it to be 50 per cent. The corporate tax ceiling has been reduced from 40 to 35 per cent compared to my goal of 30 per cent.

I believe I can reduce the budget deficit because when the private sector can make more money, we will collect more tax even at a lower rate. The crux of the issue is to stimulate the economy.

Q: How about the paddy price lifting scheme? You mentioned that you do not support the idea, right?

A: No, we do not stand for it. The government has tried to set up agricultural zones but the coordination among related government agencies has been so poor. We'll try to streamline their efforts. We will not set the guaranteed prices but we will announce reference prices which we deem logical. We need to amend the law. We have called for the establishment of a national agriculture council comprising representatives from four organizations: The government, farmers' organization, cooperatives and the middlemen. The mechanism covers all the organizations in the full circle. It will be responsible for production control in each agricultural zone, and region, the reduction of cost of production, central intelligence gathering on the international agricultural trade and marketing planning.

We have to amend the law to back up such an establishment and I believe this is the only effective way to solve the problem.

Q: How about the Tambon [subdistrict] Fund or the Job Creation Programme?

A: We will maintain the job creation programme because it's a way where farmers can earn additional income, though it's not a major source of income.

Lately, the government has improved the supervision of the job creation programmes. I have observed the programmes in several rural areas and are convinced of their merits. It will be very useful particularly if we can coordinate the projects in the tambons within the framework of a master plan.

For instance, if we plan to link five tambons together in this fiscal year, then each should spend the money to construct new road instead of wells.

Q: Some have pointed out that the major difference between the Tambon Fund and the Job Creation scheme lies with the fact that under Tambon Fund scheme, local elite will decide on their own as to what they need while the other scheme requires officials from the capital to do the planning. Which approach do you prefer?

A: The initiatives must come from the tambon councils. That's the right way. But on the other hand, there must be consultations as to what they need that will benefit the whole area. If a tambon is rich with maize but the adjacent tambons refuse to construct roads, then the produce cannot be transported into the markets.

By the way, I also disagree to the appropriation of development funds to MPs. It's not MPs' duty to distribute development funds. The money should be kept for other more useful purposes.

Q: Don't you think that the proposal will invite criticisms from MPs?

A: Of course, they will but the Democrats have never supported the idea. All of us have been against it. We even raised our objection during the Cabinet meetings. And the return of the development funds the last time were less than 50 per cent.

Q: How about the party's foreign policy platform?

A: Our platform does not differ very much from the present policy. I don't think I should dwell on the matter.

Q: There are criticisms that the Foreign Ministry was pre-occupied with the Khmer problem. How will you respond to that?

A: Somebody said that the Foreign Ministry is the Khmer minister and I got the message. I would put it this way: We need to do more trade with foreign countries despite the problems we are having with some neighbours. Trade must take the lead over politics at least to reduce the atmosphere of confrontation and tension. Of course, we must always bear in mind our security interests. But I don't believe that trade will weaken our national security.

Q: The government has said it has already allowed the private sector to trade with such countries?

A: That's what was officially said. What the reality is, we all know. But what I want is not to make money, I just want to see a build-up of good atmosphere which may lead to peace.

In other words, the priority should shift more to trade with all countries -- be they in the socialist or the Free World camps.

Q: How about relationship with superpowers?

A: Superpowers are very influential. Whatever slight act they do will greatly affect such a small country as Thailand.

As a small country, why don't we draw the lessons from the history? How our country survived one crisis after another without having to be colonized. This I don't have to explain at length. Our kings have pursued a very correct foreign policy in relations to superpowers because of their far-sightedness. They were aware of the fact that we cannot rigidly rely on a particular superpower and so they pursued a policy with westerners called "bend with the wind." But if Thailand did not bend with the wind, the country would have experienced an undesirable period which Burma, for example, has experienced. Laos, Malaysia, Indonesia and many others in the region have fallen into the colonization orbits. I think the history has clearly taught us as to how we should stand in relations with superpowers. But of course, there must be a superpower which we may be closer than another. This is something that we have to adjust ourselves to.

For example, the Thai people may feel proud to be a member of the UN Security Council [UNSC] I also share the sentiment but to be frank, I have had a foreboding from the very beginning. As a UNSC member, we can be proud but then we will always be caught in the middle of conflicts. What I am afraid of has happened twice.

PARTIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE FORMING ALLIANCE

BK060215 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] The Siam Democratic and Democratic Labour parties yesterday issued a joint communique forming an alliance in the forthcoming national election. The communique, countersigned by Col Somkhit Sisangkhom and Prasoet Sapsunthon, cited the current Election Laws, which they claimed deprived the public of freedom and liberty, as the reason for the formation of the two-party alliance. The two parties, according to the statement, are against the requirement that each party field not less than 174 candidates in the general election as well as the stipulation that MP's affiliate with political parties. They also called for the introduction of the one-man-one-vote election system.

HANOI ON PRC INCURSIONS; U.S., THAI CHARGES

BK060430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Station editor Vu Dinh Vinh's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades and friends: China's hostile activities along our country's northern border have taken place continually. During the 2d half of May, Chinese artillery fired nearly 7,000 rounds of assorted mortar shells into the Thanh Thuy village area and some populated areas in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. At the same time, the Chinese side sent commandos and scouts across the border to conduct 14 sabotage operations in the areas of Phong Luu village, Tien Yen District, Quang Ninh Province; marker posts 47, 48 and 5, Loc Binh District; Thanh Loa village of Tra Linh District, Cao Bang Province; Cau Kieu and Lao Cai of Hoang Lien Son Province.

A squad of Chinese troops penetrated into Ban May village, Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen Province, and abducted a Vietnamese peasant to China.

In these localities, our border defense forces and militiamen, who were highly vigilant and combat ready, opened fire quickly, killing and capturing some of the Chinese aggressors.

The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in late May continues to be welcomed by broad segments of world public opinion, as evidence of the goodwill of Vietnam and Cambodia. It proves that Cambodia's foreign and domestic position has been consolidated and that the three Indochinese countries want to settle the problems in Southeast Asia peacefully.

However, hostile forces have tried to play down the significance of the fifth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The Beijing authorities have harped on their shopworn tune that Hanoi is intensifying its Vietnamization of Cambodia. At the same time, the Bangkok authorities raised a hue and cry that Vietnamese troops have shelled a Cambodian refugee camp, injuring many civilians, despite the fact that the international relief organizations have suspected that the Khmer Rouge forces themselves shelled the camp.

It was noteworthy at this juncture that the U.S. State Department warmed up a stale saying that Soviet chemical weapons have been used in Southeast Asia. Everyone knows that the U.S. Administration has several times hurled such odious slanders to oppose the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Since 1980, the Americans have fabricated the myth that Vietnamese troops have used Soviet chemical weapons in Cambodia. However, on-the-spot investigation by many teams of Western weapons research experts have unmasked Washington's dark plots. In spite of this, the U.S. Administration is still stubbornly trying to peddle this stale commodity.

That Washington has again raised a hue and cry about the so-called yellow rain in Southeast Asia is absolutely not because it is concerned for the health of people and the ecological environment in this region. It has only aimed at odious political goals to justify large-scale, criminal use of chemical weapons in Vietnam while covering up its current plans to produce new chemical weapons.

HA NAM NINH PARTY ORGANIZATION CONDUCTS CRITICISM

BK060717 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] During the first phase of self-criticism and criticism the party organization committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province carefully analyzed the circumstances and causes of shortcomings and mistakes involving the quality and leadership of collectives, individuals, and key cadres that have led to existing problems in the implementation of local political tasks. Although Ha Nam Ninh is a province in the plain, its grain production remains poor, in particular, the production of secondary food and industrial crops has decreased. Although the handicrafts and artisan industry is one of the province's strengths, it has marked time in the past few years. The abundant resources of the sea, forests, and mountains have not been satisfactorily exploited. The rates of using material and technical facilities remains very low.

The provincial party committee members frankly pointed out the improper lifestyle of some comrades, violations of the regulations on housing management, illicit trade of materials and goods, nepotism, and rightist leanings in leadership over the struggle against negativism in the economy and society and state agencies, especially in the sectors of distribution and circulation, communications and transportation, internal affairs, public health, education, and student recruitment. The most notorious irregularities in these sectors are theft of public assets, corruption, bribery, improper use of state materials and goods, siphoning off of state commodities, and under the counter connections with traders for illicit business.

The provincial party organization's executive committee clearly asserted the responsibility of the provincial party committee's standing committee and of each individual member of the executive committee for the above mentioned negative phenomena. In leadership, the most notorious shortcomings are the failure on the part of leaders to stay close to the grassroots level, holding of too many conferences and meetings, and overemphasizing the issuance of directives. The state of talking more than doing still prevails.

The party committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province has put forth measures to overcome the shortcomings and mistakes raised at the self-criticism and criticism sessions, emphasizing specific targets. Within June, specific conclusions must be reached as to whether the rumors are right or wrong concerning the selfish lifestyle of some of the provincial party committee members. All complaints about the violations by cadres and party members of all sectors at all levels must be considered and settled immediately. All irrational cases of wages payment and cadre placement must be immediately checked in combination with the perfection of organization and the streamlining of extra personnel from the provincial down to local levels. Inspections must be conducted to ensure the implementation of various policies toward retired cadres and to amend the division of labor and the decentralization of management authority to cadres in the province.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON CHERNOBYL; SRV WITHDRAWALS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "VNA Notes Chernobyl; SRV Troop Withdrawals," published in the 3 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 4, paragraph two, line two:...vice-minister of the Council of Ministers, expressed at the Soviet Embassy here the Vietnamese people's deep sympathy with the Soviet Union...(inserting dropped line.)

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN ON PACIFIC NUCLEAR FREE ZONE BILL

BK050731 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the South Pacific nuclear free zone shows that the region now has a voice that can be clearly heard on the world's stage. Mr Hayden told Parliament that the treaty shows that the South Pacific Forum has come of age as the authentic and collective voice of the region.

He was speaking when presenting the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Bill which will prevent the manufacture, testing, and stationing of nuclear weapons in or by Australia.

Mr Hayden said the Australian law went beyond the minimum need to ratify the treaty and covered all of its main provisions. He said the nuclear free treaty was widely recognized around the world as a significant measure and had been welcomed by the international community at a time when there was little progress on arms control and disarmament.

The foreign affairs minister said the treaty did not in any way conflict with Australia's defense arrangements, notably the ANZUS Treaty with New Zealand and the United States. He said it did not run counter to Australia's support for a stable nuclear deterrent or impede Australia's ability for military cooperation with its allies. Under the treaty, United States ships and aircraft can still visit Australia and participate in exercises.

BUSINESS, LABOR ADVISE HAWKE ON ECONOMIC POLICY

BK050751 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The government is holding a further series of talks in Canberra on possible economic policy changes. Today's talks involved a cabinet subcommittee and officials from the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

Yesterday, the committee led by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, had talks with representatives of business and professional groups. After yesterday's meeting, the spokesman for the business group said that they were pleased with the policy direction the prime minister would announce in his address to the nation next week.

The treasurer, Mr Keating, said today's talks with union leaders would also focus on economic policy changes.

The business groups have stressed the need for wage restraint, but the unions are expected to argue that current economic problems cannot be blamed on workers. Instead, the unions say that there should be more emphasis on industry development and price restraint.

NEW ZEALAND'SENSIVITY' OVER U.S. PUBLICITY PROGRAM NOTED

HK050405 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 24 May 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Insecurity Is Showing"]

[Text] New Zealand Government sensitivity over an American public relations programme against our anti-nuclear ship policy is inappropriate. Calling upon the American Ambassador to explain the details of the US Information Agency's budget and programme relating to New Zealand shows an insecurity.

Freedom of expression is one of the great advantages New Zealand and American democracies share. The call for an explanation of the USIA's local programme implies that there may be limitations to that freedom if the government so decides. Our society is surely mature enough to receive and compare the Wellington and the Washington lines of facts and arguments without falling asunder. Call it information or call it propaganda, the bulk of us are intelligent enough to sort out what is relevant.

It is good for us to hear all sides of an argument before we make up our minds. We appreciate opposing points of view can shake loose information or comments that would otherwise not become public knowledge. Defence, nuclear weapons, and international relations are issues involved in the controversy between New Zealand and America. Future defence is currently the subject of a public review here. These issues can vitally affect our interests and those of our descendants. They deserve full exposure.

The American Government is not the only one to seek to influence decision makers and public opinion abroad. The Russians, the British and lots of other foreign embassies, high commissions and agencies disseminate information about their countries and their policies. In our own modest way New Zealand is in this game too. An example is our Ambassador to Washington from time to time writing to major American newspapers to counter certain stories or editorial positions. And why not in an open society?

Some Labour Party branches, and apparently some Labour MPs, sought to influence American public opinion by contributing to an advertisement in the Washington Post. The advertisement supported the Labour Government's policy on banning nuclear powered and armed ships, and supported the proposal for a nuclear-free South Pacific. Good luck to them but they cannot now complain about the American Government peddling its wares here. If there is some paranoid fear about our being bullied by the might and wealth of America then there would be some comfort in knowing that if the Americans overplay their hand they will lose goodwill and support. It might also be salutary to compare any New Zealand charges of American bullying with the threats we are making against the Cook Islands should they change their constitution.

Any foreign-inspired subversive attempts to destabilise the Government through spying, blackmail and the rest would be a sinister, separate matter and one that if proven or at least reasonably certain would deserve protest and counter measures. Whatever the fears and suspicions some in the Labour Party and government might hold about such a possibility there should be no confusion with the free flow of official and unofficial information and views, however embarrassing that flow can prove to be.

MALAYSIASOVIET OFFICIAL DECRIES 'PACIFIC COMMUNITY'

BK050741 Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 5 (AFP) -- A senior Soviet official Thursday attacked what he called moves initiated by the U.S., Japan and South Korea to forge a Pacific community and said Moscow wanted the destiny of Southeast Asia decided by countries in the region. "History shows that the formation of such groups eventually leads to military blocs and confrontation," Akil Salimov, deputy president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, said.

Mr. Salimov, head of a five-man Soviet delegation which visited Indonesia and Singapore before coming here, said Moscow felt that Asian countries should begin "confidence-building" talks free from external interference to decide their future. He told a news conference before leaving for Thailand that the discussions held bilaterally or multilaterally could lead to a formal security conference of Asian nations, although Moscow felt countries in the region were not quite prepared for such a conference right now.

Mr. Salimov added that while the security conference could work towards closer economic cooperation among Asian nations, Moscow would oppose any moves to forge "closed economic groupings like the Pacific community."

An Asian diplomat here said Mr. Salimov's statement underlined Soviet fears that any economic grouping of countries on the Pacific rim would result in a further consolidation of ties among non-communist nations leading to Moscow's isolation. "Their fears are not justified because the Pacific community has no military objectives," he said. The Soviet official also said Moscow had no objections to other superpowers, including the U.S., participating in discussions leading to a formal Asian security conference and said the Soviet Union would take "a role in the talks as a great Pacific nation."

Diplomats said Mr. Salimov's criticism of the Pacific community concept appeared aimed at reinforcing reservations expressed by Malaysia that the proposal could result in economic domination of smaller Pacific states by the U.S. and Japan.

Mr. Salimov told reporters Malaysian leaders shared "close and identical" views with Moscow but declined to elaborate on his discussions Tuesday with Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. He said Moscow was looking into ways of stepping up bilateral trade and economic ties with Malaysia "but such should be mutually beneficial." Moscow has asked Malaysia, which has a pro-Western foreign policy, to narrow a huge trade surplus in Malaysia's favour, officials said.

Ends Visit

BK051345 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Soviet Union hopes the development of trade relations with Malaysia will bring mutual benefit. The leader of the visiting group of USSR Supreme Soviet, Mr Akil Salimov, says there is a lot of potential areas for development in the relations between the two countries.

He told a press conference in Kuala Lumpur that both countries can benefit in fields such as economic, cultural, and science sectors.

Mr Salimov and his 4-man delegation met Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, speaker of the Dewan Rakyat [Lower House of Representatives], and several members of Parliament. The group had earlier visited Indonesia and Singapore, and left for Thailand today.

BARISAN NASIONAL TAKES SABAH PARTIES AS MEMBERS

BK051335 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1317 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 5 (BERNAMA) -- Sabah's ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) and the opposition United Sabah National Organisation (USNO) were Thursday accepted as members of the Barisan Nasional [BN]. The approval of their applications was made at a meeting of the Supreme Council of the ruling Barisan Nasional (National Front) Coalition, chaired by BN Chairman and Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed here. With the admission of PBS and USNO, the BN now has 13 component members.

For USNO, it is a return to the BN fold following its expulsion on April 15, 1984, for its opposition to the creation of Labuan Island (off Sabah) as a federal territory and the constitutional amendments.

Dr Mahathir told a press conference that USNO was accepted back as it had changed its earlier stand on the two issue. He said: "USNO has explained the reason why it took the stand before and that it no longer entertained such ideas and therefore accept completely BN's stand on these matters."

The PBS application to join the BN was proposed by Berjaya President Mohamed Noor Mansoor, who is also Sabah BN chief, and seconded by S. Samy Vellu, president of the Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), a component party. Dr Mahathir said Mohamed Noor had also expressed willingness to relinquish the post of state BN head to make way for PBS President and Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan. "This means Pairin becomes BN chairman in Sabah, as other chief ministers are the BN chiefs in their respective states," he said.

Dr Mahathir said the BN Supreme Council decision would take immediate effect. To questions from reporters, Dr Mahathir said he was confident the PBS and Berjaya, as BN members, would cooperate in developing the east Malaysian Sabah state. he said such cooperation had been seen when Berjaya was the state government and USNO the opposition.

Dr Mahathir declined to say much about the next general election, although he said it was discussed at Thursday's meeting. Asked if a date had been fixed, he said: "Yes, we all agree that it will be held sometime between now and June next year."

GROUP URGES BAN ON CONTAMINATED FOOD IMPORTS

BK051129 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1101 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 5 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The Federation of Malaysian Consumers Association (FOMCA) Thursday urged the Malaysian Government to ban food imports from countries near Russia because of possible radioactive contamination resulting from the recent Chernobyl nuclear accident in that country.

FOMCA Secretary-General Hamdan Adnan said the government should adopt a firmer stand on import of food items from these countries as food having even a low degree of radioactive contamination would still have an adverse effect on the people who eat it. He said their import should be banned worldwide until the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) had certified food products from these countries were free of contamination. "Malaysians will not die of starvation if they do not eat imported food as there is plenty of local food in the country," he added.

He was commenting on a newspaper report on Wednesday saying two samples of food imported by a leading hotel in the east Malaysian Sarawak state were found to be highly contaminated and unsafe for consumption. Samples from the food ordered from Italy and France were taken during a check at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport last week and sent to Puspati, the Tun Dr Ismail Atomic Research Centre, for tests.

This is the first confirmed discovery of radioactive contamination in imported food since the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union on April 25.

Hamdan regretted the attitude of certain countries which he claimed banned such contaminated food for their own consumption but exported it to other countries.

SINGAPORE

USSR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ASEAN DURING VISIT

BK021523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1444 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Singapore, June 2 (AFP) -- A Soviet delegation Monday said the United States and Japan were trying to form a military bloc in Southeast Asia and cautioned the region's non-communist countries against keeping Moscow at arm's length. Expressing displeasure about what Moscow considers U.S. and Japanese influence over the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the delegation said problems in the region could not be solved without apparently Moscow's involvement.

"Soviet Union is not only a European country but also an Asian country. Problems in this region are not to be solved by two powers but including all the powers in the region," delegation leader Akil Salimov told a news conference. "The United States together with Japan want to make an axis and dominate this area," and are taking steps to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries, said Mr Salimov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. "They are trying to use economic and cultural ties to make military blocs," he said.

China is not considered a threat in this regard, he said. "As far as we are concerned, China is not interested in closed groups," he said.

The five-man team, including a foreign policy consultant to the Presidium and a counsellor, is visiting Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand on a foreign policy review tour of Southeast Asia. Answering questions about the designs of the avowedly anti-militarist Japan, Mr Salimov said, "One should not minimise the military capability of Japan."

Delegation member Aleksandr Isayev, a Siberian scientist-MP, pointed out that Japan had provided bases to the United States -- the U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet is headquartered in Japan -- and were conducting joint exercises close to the Soviet Pacific coast.

The parliamentarians denied that Moscow was planning steps to counter the perceived lack of Soviet influence. They also said no offer of capital investments or special favours were being made during their visits.

"We have come here to find out what is the latest thinking of these (ASEAN) countries," said Mr Salimov.

They refused suggestions that Moscow had military designs in the region, and said Moscow only used Vietnamese bases for change of crew and resupply.

ASEAN principal argument with the Soviet Union is over Moscow's backing for Vietnam which maintains troops in Cambodia where it toppled the pro-Peking Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot in 1978 and installed a pro-Hanoi administration under Heng Samrin which is supported by the Soviet bloc.

ASEAN and the United Nations does [as received] not recognise Heng Samrin and instead supports a guerilla coalition comprising the deposed Phnom Penh rulers, and the two non-communist groups under Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his former Premier Son Sann.

Asked about the Soviet role in the Cambodian conflict, the delegation members said Moscow continued to give material and other support to the Cambodian and Vietnamese governments.

They reiterated that the Soviet Union wanted a settlement of the conflict through negotiations among all the countries in the region, including the Indochinese countries Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. ASEAN has found this proposal unacceptable.

The delegation, which arrived Sunday after a two-day visit to Indonesia, met Singapore's junior Minister of Foreign Affairs Yeo Cheow Tong and a small group of MPs on Monday. The team is to leave for Malaysia Tuesday.

COVERAGE OF AQUINO 5 JUNE PRESS CONFERENCE

Agricultural Reform Emphasized

BK060543 Manila PNA in English 0346 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 6 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino has expressed optimism that her government and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), will gradually negotiate for a ceasefire at the national level.

The president, in a press conference Thursday [words indistinct] that one of their negotiators for peace talks is Satur Ocampo, former newsman and one of the political detainees under the previous regime.

The conference, marking the first 100 days of the Aquino administration, was attended by more than 100 local and foreign journalists.

Asked to identify the members of the government panel that would negotiate with the Ocampo group, the president said she would announce the names in 48 hours, probably in another press conference. It's not that I'm hiding anything but I do not want to upset the forthcoming dialogue, she said.

She told newsmen that after 100 days in office, the problem of insurgency and economic recovery still pose as the biggest problems confronting her administration, saying that she had inherited these from her predecessor.

On the economic front, Mrs Aquino said she was satisfied by the degree of concern given by the U.S. Government to the Philippines regarding financial assistance. She cited a news report saying State Secretary George Shultz is urging American businessmen to invest in the Philippines in a move to appease the country in its national economic recovery program.

In the same conference, the president also:

-- Announced she will forgive the conspirators and forget the slaying of her husband former Sen Benigno S. Aquino Jr., but declared she would like to know all the facts and would not allow a repetition of such assassination.

-- Announced she would ask foreign governments, including Hong Kong where Filipino domestics are based, to protect the rights of the Filipinos.

-- She announced the distribution of idle lands and military reservation for the poorest of Philippines society to tilt [as received] genuine land reform program. About 33,000 hectares of military reservations in Mindanao and 9,000 hectares of idle lands in Negros Occidental are being eyed as site of land reform program.

-- Lauded the presidential Commission on Good Government headed by former Sen Jovito R. Salonga for unearthing properties and ill-gotten wealth to which former President Marcos had been dubiously linked.

-- Cited the independence of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights led by former Sen Jose W. Diokno in trying cases of violations of human rights.

-- Announced she will respect the provisions of the RP-US military base agreement which will expire in 1991 and keep the option open in case there may be renegotiation of the use of Philippines bases by American military facilities.

-- Reiterated the government's continued support to agriculture which she described as the center piece of the government's economic recovery program. She said the government has decided to abolish export taxes on agricultural products and the removal of the surcharge on fertilizers per bag.

Optimism About Cease-Fire Talks

HK060301 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday expressed optimism that her government and the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm the New People's Army will gradually negotiate for a ceasefire at the national level. The president said she had received word from the CPP-NPA that one of their negotiators for peace talks was Satur Ocampo, former newsman and one of the political detainees under the previous regime.

The press conference was attended by more than 100 local and foreign journalists. Also at the press conference were Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and Mrs Alice Villadolid, officer in charge of the Malacanang press center.

In reporting the developments of the insurgency, Mrs Aquino had this to say:

[Begin recording] All along I have said and I have asked that we exhaust all peaceful efforts. Earlier this morning, when I was talking to General Ramos, I again inquired from him if the Armed Forces were in control of the situation as far as insurgency is concerned, and he assured me that they are in control of the situation. [end recording]

In the same conference, the president also announced that she will forgive the conspirators and the slaying of her husband, former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. But she declared that she would like to know all the facts and would not allow a repetition of such assassination.

[Begin Aquino recording] Well, I would still like to know the truth about the assassination of my husband. Um, by forgiving and forgetting, I am prepared to forgive and forget but I want to know all of the facts surrounding the assassination of Ninoy. I think it is not only I who am interested in knowing this, but I think a great majority of the Filipino people are also so that there will not be a second or a repeat of this assassination. From now on, nobody will even think of perpetuating a crime as they did on August 21, 1983. [end recording]

AQUINO LISTS 'FREEDOMS' OF FIRST 100 DAYS

HK051550 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday described her 100 days of freedom" but said her administration's greatest achievement is also its greatest danger because she said, "we are taking freedom for granted."

Speaking on nation-wide TV to assess her presidency, the 53-year-old Chief Executive who was swept into power in a nearly bloodless revolt last February, said her administration has achieved remarkable results despite over-whelming odds. But she said more hard work needs to be done, more sacrifices must be made, and while her government is willing to make them, she asked the nation what President Kennedy has asked the American people more than 30 [as published] years ago: "What are you going to do for your country in the second 100 days?"

She said she inherited a legacy of debt, a bankrupt government, poverty, corruption, and insurgency and said there are no instant answers to these problems. "We had a snap election, then we had a snap revolution, but I never promised you snap solutions," she said.

She then appealed to the people for cooperation. "Our country needs your hard work, your patriotism and your faith more than ever," she said. People power, she said, is exactly that: It is people acting together, not government alone, to press through change.

She said her presidency was an invitation to everybody to bury their differences and work together, but this call seemed to have been lost on some people. "I fear some have seen the new freedom, not as a privilege of a common commitment to rebuild the nation, but as a license to rake up old -- or light up new -- quarrels," she said. "Perhaps the great achievement of the first 100 days is also its greatest danger: We are taking freedom for granted."

She said the bloodless revolution may have created certain questions about the determination of her administration, how far it plans to go, but she assured her countrymen, "We will go all the way it takes to build a society free from corruption, oppression and poverty. There will no longer be one Philippines for the rich, and one for the poor, one for the strong and another for the weak."

Calling herself and her officials "meek revolutionaries," she listed the freedoms that were achieved in the first 100 days of her administration.

She said these were freedom under the law for having freed the courts, political detainees, and for coming out with the Freedom Constitution.

Freedom of the press for allowing the blooming of the freest press in the region.

Freedom for our farmers for eliminating cartels, lowering the price of fertilizers, implementing land reform, and providing cheap credit. Freedom of labor for repealing labor laws that are repressive.

Freedom of the military for allowing it to play their proper role as protector of the people and implementing an extensive military reform program. Freedom from the hills for giving insurgents the opportunity to return to normal life.

Freedom of our economy for improving the business climate and cutting down the inflation rate to just 2.1 percent from 50 percent in 1984, and for reducing the interest rates.

Aquino said there are more freedoms she could cite like those that come from the improvement of medical services or from the revived tourist industry or from protecting the natural environment and for instituting the writing of a new constitution. But she said all these could not have been achieved without the help of the power of the people. "And it is that power that I wish to summon again in the revival of our economy and the establishment of peace," she said.

AQUINO SETS UP COMMISSION TO PROVIDE JOBS

HK051123 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has announced the creation of a commission that will deal with ways to provide employment around the nation. She said funds for the project will come from this year's budget since her government's first priority is to provide employment opportunities for the people. The president also called on the private sector to help the government provide jobs for the unemployed.

LAUREL COMPLETES VISIT TO JAPAN, RETURNS

Calls Communists Main Threat

HK060528 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said that communists insurgents are the primary threats to the stability of the Philippines. He added that the Marcos loyalists are not considered major problem to the country's security and that the true enemies of the government are the Communist Party of the Philippines -- NPA and the MNLF. Laurel made the statement as he concluded his visit to Tokyo.

Japanese Aid Assured

HK040339 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel has returned to Manila after his 3-day mission to Japan. In an interview given before he left for Tokyo, Laurel said he believed Japan would grant Manila better loan conditions. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe have pledged increased economic assistance to the new government of President Aquino. The two countries have signed [words indistinct] to the yen loan agreement. Abe told Laurel Japan will soon release their 13th yen loan package to the country.

EDUCATION CHIEF ASKS MARCOS APPOINTEES TO RESIGN

HK060529 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing gave presidents of state colleges and universities appointed by former President Marcos 15 days to present their courtesy resignations. [Passage indistinct] The memorandum called for all political appointees to submit their resignation not later than 15 June.

PANEL MEMBERS OPPOSE SABAH CLAIM IN CONSTITUTION

HK060341 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Many members of the Constitutional Commission are against the specific mention of Sabah in the definition of the Philippine territory in the new Constitution. Views of the commissioners on the Sabah issue were reported by newsmen because of a resolution filed by Commissioner Hilario Davide asking for the mention of Sabah in the definition of national territory.

At least seven commissioners, namely Lorenzo Sumulong, Blas Ople, Francisco Rodrigo, Gregorio Tingson, Ambrosio Padilla, Florangel Braid, and Vicente Foz were opposed to the specific mention of Sabah in the definition of the country's territory.

CON-COM MAJORITY FAVORS PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM

HK060037 Manila, MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[By Rod L. Villa Jr.]

[Excerpt] A presidential form of government emerged yesterday as the choice of a majority of members of the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com], but all 48 declared that whatever its form, the new government should be provided with strong checks and balances. Of 30 commissioners who responded to an early media survey, 19 favored the presidential system, seven were for a modified parliamentary form, and four reserved their decision.

Con-Com President Cecilia Munoz Palma presided over a discussion on governmental form which the assembly decided is a condition precedent to all other constitutional issues during the assembly's third plenary session yesterday at the Batasan building in Quezon City.

Those who favored the presidential system were Commissioners Cristino de Castro, Alberto Jamir, Jose Laurel Jr., Regalado Maambong, Teodulo Natividad, Blas F. Ople, Ambrosia Padilla, Napoleon G. Rama, Florence Regalado, Rustico de los Reyes, Cirilo Rigos, Francisco Rodrigo, Decoroso Rosales, Rene Sarmiento, Lorenzo Sumulong, Ephraim Penas, Wilfredo Villacorta, and Eulogio Lerum.

Those for a modified parliamentary system were Commissioners Joaquin Bernas, Adolfo Ascuna, Hilario Davide, Vicente Foz, Christian Monsod, Minda Quesada, Christine Tan, and Bernardo Villegas.

Commissioners Roberto Concepcion, Jose Suarez, Serafin Guingona and Palma said they are keeping their minds open on the issue.

Floorleader Rama said today's session will again be devoted to debates on governmental form to make full use of time until the committee on rules headed by Commissioner Lorenzo Sumulong submits its report tomorrow.

Palma said the chairmen and members of the 15 standing committees will be announced tomorrow based on computerized data of Con-Com members. Early formation of the committees, she stressed, is pivotal as already more than 35 resolutions have been submitted for the committees' action.

AQUINO MEETS NAURU PRESIDENT DEROBERT

HK051035 Hong Kong AFP in English 1023 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 5 (AFP) -- Nauru President Hammer DeRobert Thursday met with President Corazon Aquino and said his country will invest in the Philippines to help hasten Manila's economic recovery, the presidential palace said.

A palace press statement quoted the head of the fertilizer-rich Central Pacific island as telling Mrs Aquino: "We look forward to further cooperation between our two countries, mainly in fertilizer production."

He added that Nauru was looking for opportunities to invest in the Philippines, whose economy was devastated after 20 years of rule by former president Ferdinand Marcos. "We can assure you that your ventures in the country will be attended to and you will be informed of the policies of the government," the statement quoted Mrs Aquino as telling Mr De Roburt.

The two countries currently have a joint venture in the form of a phosphate fertilizer plant in the central island of Leyte, designed to make the Philippines self-sufficient in phosphatic fertilizers. Mr De Roburt arrived in Manila Monday, the Foreign Ministry said.

KBL TO HOLD CONVENTION, REVAMP LEADERSHIP

HK060115 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Iloilo City (PNA) -- Former MP Arturo Tolentino said yesterday the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) will be strengthened by revamping its leadership down to the local level.

Tolentino, who is acting president of the party, said the KBL national directorate and central committee are in the process of uniting all opposition groups and will hold a national convention within two months. He made the announcement during a get-together here Saturday of some 1,000 KBL leaders from the provinces of Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Antique. Also present in the gathering was former MP Salvador Britanico, KBL head in Panay.

Tolentino, who was the running mate of deposed President Marcos in the Feb. 7 election, said the party is not participating in the Constitutional Commission because it believes that the present government and the commission itself as illegal. The Constitution must be drafted by a delegation elected directly by the people and not merely appointed by one person, he said.

On the coming local elections, Tolentino said there might be two sets of candidates on the side of administration with the Pimentel and Laurel factions, while on the opposition side, there will be different candidates of the KBL and the Partidong Nacionalista ng Pilipinas headed by Blas Ople. However, there is a bigger possibility of unifying all groups in the opposition than in the administration, he said.

Britanico said current indicators showed the possible downfall of the Aquino government before December this year. The current situation shows a possible coup d'etat with the Americans taking over the government, Britanico said.

The KBL get-together in Iloilo City was attended by ranking officers of the KBL national directorates namely: former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, Edith Nakpil Rabat, KBL Secretary General Manual Garcia, former Mayor Perez of Cabanatuan City, former Governor Lorenzo Teves and Assemblyman Flores Bayot.

KBL REPORT CRITICIZES AQUINO'S FIRST 100 DAYS

HK051520 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[By C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) assessed yesterday the first 100 days of the Aquino government and reported negative results.

In a report submitted by a seven-man assessment body and which the party's 30-man central committee approved unanimously, the KBL claimed the economy "has sunk deeper into shambles," the people have been divided further, and the country has been brought closer to Communism.

The KBL report underscored what it called "deteriorating socioeconomic conditions" that have driven out both local and foreign investors because of the risks involved in an atmosphere of "extreme instability and confusing policies."

It was claimed that human rights "have been extensively violated in public demonstrations and rallies, civil service laws have been disregarded, and elected officials have been illegally and indiscriminately replaced by mere officers-in-charge."

"All these violate and nullify the new administration's commitment to govern by consultation and not by dictation, and its repeated calls for national reconciliation and unity," the KBL report said.

The report said the situation was made worse by mere appointment of members of the Constitutional Commission instead of electing delegates who truly express and reflect the will and sentiments of the people in framing a new constitution.

According to the KBL report, "even the Supreme Court has been gravely weakened because the members appointed under a revolutionary government are bound to consider as political question any and all challenges to the legality of the present government."

"This means that the power of judicial review, one of the most precious time-honored principles of constitutional law has been emasculated," the KBL report said.

Former MP Arturo M. Tolentino of Manila, KBL titular head, former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, and former Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez alleged that the Aquino government has "made itself the surrogate of the Philippine Constitution which it has abandoned to foist its dictatorial will upon the people."

"Knowing it cannot stay long claiming only revolutionary support," the KBL leaders said, "the new administration went through the motion of promulgating a 'bogus' Constitution under Proclamation No. 3 which it arbitrarily called 'Freedom Constitution.'"

They claimed the peace and order situation has deteriorated from bad to worse and that members of the New People's Army (NPA) have multiplied. They also claimed the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has so fortified itself into a position that it now threatens to fight on a larger scale if the Tripoli Agreement is not implemented.

Members of the special committee, headed by Perez, were former MP and Deputy Justice Minister Manuel Garcia, and former Assemblymen Antonio Tupaz, Gualberto Lamauig, Mariano Logarta, Jose Tumbokon, and Gerardo Espina.

The committee said the report took into account consultations made with business, industry, banking, labor, youth, and student groups, civic and professional sectors, religious orders, and farmers organizations.

RAMOS ON LOYALISTS, HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSELoyalists Not Military Threat

HK050443 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said that the Marcos loyalists are not threats to the national interest. According to him, the new AFP could defend the country's security against military operations launched by Marcos loyalist supporters. He stressed that the activities of Marcos supporters are serious only in so far as staging demonstrations, mass actions and propaganda are concerned. He also ordered the creation of battalions composed of men from the different military services to prepare to counter mass actions by Marcos loyalists in Metro Manila.

Military Abuse May Still Occur

HK050847 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The military cannot guarantee that human rights violations by soldiers will be totally eliminated but all military abuses will be speedily investigated. AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said he cannot speak for the nature of different individuals in the new AFP since men are only human and commit mistakes. At a press conference at Camp Aguinaldo marking the 100th day of the new AFP, Ramos said it must be borne in mind that the nation faces grave problems of insurgency. He said human rights violations by the NPA and other rebel groups are well known and have been documented by the authorities.

ENRILE CLAIMS COMMUNISTS INFILTRATING GOVERNMENT

HK060526 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The communists are trying to infiltrate different government offices. This was announced by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in a speech before the Road Safety Club in Baguio City.

Enrile revealed that the communists are trying to infiltrate the bureaucracy during the governmental transition period. He added that members of the Communist Party of the Philippines are entering major industries such as transportation and communications, both vital to the economic stability of the country. The country is in a transition period following the toppling of the Marcos regime.

'FLOWERING' OF CAUSE-ORIENTED GROUPS VIEWED

HK060139 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Jun 86 p 5

[By Marites Dangulan-Vitug]

[Text] Outside Malacanang, in the arena of cause-oriented groups, the first 100 days of President Corazon C. Aquino have been lively. There was a flowering of political organizations, each one enjoying the newfound freedom to strengthen its ranks, advocate diverse views and stage mass actions.

It was a heyday for popular movements, which, after 20 years of Marcos, now find themselves in an enlarged "democratic space."

Many groups have emerged, committed to the institutionalization of people's power: the phenomenon of popular participation in government through a regular process of consultation on policies and problems.

But while President Aquino has encouraged consultation and the transformation of people's power into a conscious and strong political force, she has been slow in harnessing this popular support. She has not yet formed the planned presidential arm on people's organizations, an office directly under her, in charge of meeting with cause-oriented groups as well as civic associations. This will provide the mechanism for direct consultation of non-governmental organizations with the President.

The President's first 100 days is a short time to make a definite judgment, but, as things stand, there is concern that people's power may not be able to stand up, in support of the government, against aimed threats, particularly from the right. Many in the cause-oriented sector realize the need to organize and strengthen their ranks.

The new government has also shown, so far, its openness and willingness to listen to diverse voices. Unlike the Marcos years when the government was distant from the people and access was limited to a few, it is relatively easy now to seek audience with Palace officials, not necessarily the President. Grievances can be aired; action is promised.

Lakas ng Sambayanan or Cory Aquino's People's Power (CAPP) is the most visible group in the cause-oriented sector which has made known its position on various issues. Some observers say CAPP has the "franchise" and access to the President because it participated in the Feb 7 snap elections despite calls from the left to boycott it. CAPP also brings together moderate political forces as well as social democrats and socialists all supportive of President Aquino.

For the legal left, it was a time to shape up and rectify their admitted error of boycotting the polls. Bagong Alyansang Makabayan or Bayan [New People's Alliance] suffered a setback in its expansion and organization plans because many in the moderate groups perceived it to carry a stigma. There, too, was a feeling of isolation from mainstream politics.

But with the liberal atmosphere, the legal left has been able to make up for losses by organizing anew, not necessarily in strengthening or refurbishing Bayan, but in forming other like-minded groups.

Former political detainees Horacio Morales, alleged leader of the underground National Democratic Front (NDF) and Fr. Ed de la Torre, also linked with the NDF and Christians for National Liberation, immediately set up, after their release from prison, Volunteers for Popular Democracy (VPD), a group of professionals, mainly, lending their skills and talents to the bureaucracy as members of task forces, commissions or simply outsiders giving their proposals on policies and programs.

Morales and De La Torre, prominent figures in the left, were known advocates of critical participation in the snap elections.

In a similar effort, Jose Ma. Simon, said to be the founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), is setting up Partido ng Bayan [People's Party], a political party espousing nationalist causes such as removal of the American military bases in the country and implementation of a genuine land reform program.

Sison will be able to attract various individuals and groups which opted for participation in the presidential elections whom Bayan will find difficult to bring in. (Sison advocated critical participation in the polls.)

Adding to this flurry of organizing in the legal left is the birth of a new group advocating socialism: *Bukluran sa Ikaunlad ng Sosyalistang Isip at Gawa* [Alliance for the Advancement of Socialist Ideology and Deeds] (Bisig), considered "ideologically close" to the national democrats.

Bisig has adopted a policy of critical support for the Aquino government. It is also launching an educational campaign on socialism in the Philippine setting, in preparation for the formation of a political party within three to five years.

Bisig is one of the founding coalitions of CAPP or *Lakas ng Sambayanan*. Chairman is University of the Philippines professor Francisco Nemenzo Jr., known for his Marxist-Leninist leanings.

Apart from the frenzy in organization work and the sprouting of new groups those formerly operating underground, have chosen to come out in the open. The Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP) [Philippines Democratic Socialist Party] with an armed group Sandigan, recently declared itself legal, claimed to have dissolved its army, and expressed support for President Aquino. PDSP plans to ascend to power through elections and placing its people in key positions in the bureaucracy. It plans to field candidates in the coming local and legislative elections.

Kasapi [Kapulungan ng mga Sandigan ng Pilipinas], another group espousing social democracy, joined the legal and open arena before the snap elections. Under President Aquino, however, it declared it has dismantled its urban guerilla unit, the April 6 Liberation Movement, which was responsible for bombing crony establishments and hotels in 1980.

But a three-year-old urban guerilla group advocating "democratic socialism," which calls itself *Sandatahang Mandirigma sa Kalunsuran para sa kalayan ng bayan* (SMK) [Urban Armed Warriors for National Independence] remains intact. It has, however, expressed support for President Aquino "on a case-to-case" basis. SMK maintains a defensive posture and does not intend to launch offensives yet.

The underground left -- CPP, New People's Army (NPA) and the NDF -- for their part, have started their rectifying process, admitting boycott was a mistake. They hope to emerge revitalized and the NDF, particularly, wants to be acceptable to moderate forces in alliance or united front building.

Many observes see the presence of a liberal democratic government as a setback to the underground struggle. The issue of fascism no longer carries much weight for, as the underground says, the Armed Forces is the only remnant of the fascist regime. Nor could they chant "Down with the US-Aquino dictatorship." But the issues of imperialism, bureaucrat capitalism and feudalism are unchanged.

The non-ideologues, it is hoped, will be separated from the hardcore CPP-NPA-NDF members, once the ceasefire takes place and rebel reintegration programs are in full swing. But the Aquino government has moved cautiously and discouragingly slow on the ceasefire issue, failing to convene the proposed commission on national reconciliation within the first 100 days. The NDF has recently named an emissary to hold peace talks with the Aquino government, reports say, but it is not known when these meetings will take place, what they will achieve, if indeed, they are ongoing and are official.

There are two proposed documents on the reconciliation body now in Malacanang, an unsigned executive order proposing the creation of a presidential commission on reconciliation. The other is an unsigned public act from the Armed Forces and the Defense Ministry -- proposing the creation of an inter-agency reconciliation council to grant amnesty to rebel returnees and come up with a rehabilitation program.

Neither has been acted upon. So far, no guidelines have been given on the treatment of returnees; no funds have been allotted. Only Davao has started, on a regional level, its own program for returning rebels. Thus many are pessimistic about the prospects for a ceasefire.

The restoration of freedom and civil liberties has been one of the most eminent achievements of President Aquino in her first 100 days. The President will need to defend these gains because, with all the daunting problems facing the country, she'll definitely need people's power on her side.

SALAS REPORTEDLY RESIGNS CPP CHAIRMANSHIP

HK051523 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Jose Ma Nolasco]

[Text] Two top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines, whom President Aquino had wanted to negotiate with have fallen from the party's graces. Inquirer sources in the underground yesterday said Rodolfo Salas, CPP chairman, and Rafael Baylosis, a member of the party's five-man executive committee, recently figured in a major reorganization of the party's leadership.

Salas, known in military circles as "Kumander Bilog," resigned as CPP chairman to make amends for his staunch advocacy of the boycott line in the Feb 7 special presidential election. The CPP leadership, which commands the 15,000-strong New People's Army, considered the boycott line "a serious tactical error" that resulted in the isolation of the revolutionary forces from the political mainstream.

Baylosis, another major proponent of the boycott, line lost his membership in the CPP's executive committee, the leading body that oversees the party's day-to-day affairs.

Unlike Baylosis, however, Salas was allowed to retain his membership in the executive committee. The Inquirer sources withheld the identity of the new CPP Chairman.

The same sources explained that the party's reorganization would hardly affect the CPP leadership's earlier decision to participate in talks for a possible ceasefire with the government. According to the sources, only a few regional party organizations and NPA units harbor reservations on the ceasefire negotiations.

Both the CPP and the NPA, the sources said, are reassessing their strategy in the light of the "February revolution," a spontaneous, peaceful uprising in Metro Manila that ended the 20-year Marcos regime. The CPP and NPA adhere to the revolutionary principle of waging a protracted people's war by surrounding the cities from the countryside. The two outlawed organization likewise consider the "legal" struggle in the cities as secondary to the armed struggle in the countrysides.

MINISTER PROPOSES TAXES TO CLOSE REVENUE GAP

HK051507 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[By Juanito Concepcion]

[Text] The Ministry of Finance has recommended to President Aquino the adoption of six new tax measures to raise additional P7.1-billion revenues for the government this year.

The additional income will be used to support a P109.4-billion expenditure program this year that aims for a positive 1.5 percent economic growth after close to a 10 percent negative growth suffered by the economy in the last two years.

Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin said in a memorandum to President Aquino that the additional P7.1 billion will have to be raised from new taxes to be imposed on cigarettes, liquor, processed petroleum products, and undeclared foreign currency and other assets that will be allowed to enter the country.

The government is expected to raise P1.258 billion from new taxes that would be imposed on cigarettes and beer. The average increase of 39 percent in ad valorem taxes imposed since late last month will generate an additional P1.2 billion.

Ongpin told President Aquino that the government also stands to increase its revenues by allowing the Bureau of Internal Revenue to accept payment of amounts lower than what are demanded in disputed tax assessments. This compromise scheme, aimed at settling cases which have been pending since the end of 1985, will bring in P1 billion.

Ongpin also said that Executive Order 1042 will have to be revised in such a way that it provides a more effective incentive program to increase BIR's tax collections. BIR expects to raise an additional P3.3 billion from improved tax collection system.

The government expects to raise P83.2 billion in revenues this year, which is significantly higher than the P67.7 billion revenues collected last year.

Ongpin said that P8.8 billion to P17 billion will be allocated for capital expenditures to create jobs in the rural areas and the agricultural sector. He said some funds in the revised 1986 budget will be reallocated to increase the compensation rates of public school teachers, policemen, and soldiers.

SUGAR PLANTERS URGE ABOLITION OF MARKETING BODY

HK051121 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The National Federation of Sugarcane Planters are urging that the Philippine Sugar Marketing Corporation be abolished. They said the corporation is no different from the former National Sugar Trading Corporation which was recently abolished. The federation issued this statement after chairman Artemio Yulo of the Sugar Regulatory Administration said it is up to the sugar producers to decide if they wish the marketing corporation to remain. Former Bacolod Mayor Romero Guanzon said both Jaime Cardinal Sin and Bacolod City Archbishop Antonio Fortich strongly opposed the setting up of the news agency. Guanzon said the sugar industry is being undermined by this news agency.

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